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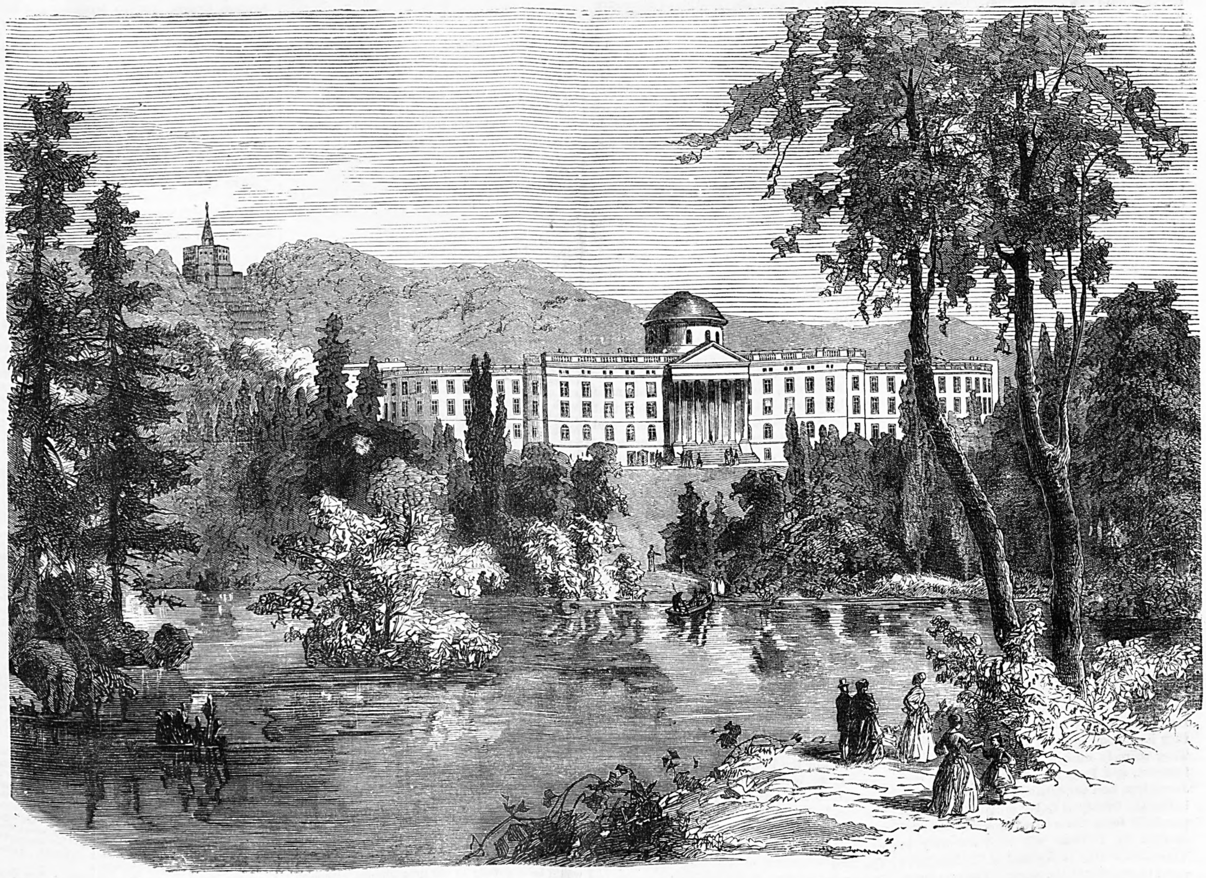
SCHLOSS WILHELMSHOHE.

This is the prison-palace of Napoleon III. It is an improvement on the Citadel at Ham, where the enterprising Prince spent half a dozen years of his life from 1840 to 1846. It is better than the expatriation of 1836, after the little affair at Strasburg. The ex-Emperor occupies the dwelling place of an erewhile important line of Princes. The palace of Wilhelmshöe was, until the conquest of Hesse Cassel by the Prussians in 1866, the summer residence of the Grand Electors of Hesse Cassel. Louis Napoleon will, so far as the character of his new home is concerned, hardly feel the novelty of his situation, for in all Germany there is not a palace and park so well calculated to remind him of Versailles, St. Cloud, or Fontainbleau. Like them, Wilhelmshöe has had almost untold wealth bestowed upon its enrichment; like them it is remarkable for the manner in which the picturesqueness of natural scenery has been supplemented by ingenuity and art, and like them it is, in its very beauties, eminently artificial. Wilhelmshöe has been called "the German Versailles." Many thousands of Englishmen who have never travelled in Germany have visited Paris, and spent a day in the gardens of Versailles and a few hours among the walks of St. Cloud. The wonderful fountains and cascades surrounding those palaces are, in a somewhat different and, to some extent, less tasteful form reproduced in the park in the midst of which Napoleon's retreat is placed. The "Schloss" is three miles from Cassel, but a straight double line of lime trees leads the whole way from the "Wilhelmshöe Gate" of the town to the park. The grounds extend up to and beyond the summit of a lofty hill, some three or four miles beyond the castle. The house itself, though large and magnificently furnished, is less remarkable than the park. It is, as our engraving shows, simply an extensive mansion in the Italian style. It was occupied about sixty years ago by Jerome Bonaparte, for a few years King of Westphalia, brother to Napoleon I. This uncle of the present tenant of Wilhelmshöe was addicted to amateur theatricals, and he built a theatre adjoining the palace, in which he took parts in dramatic representations. King Jerome's theatre is now a ball room. It is perhaps as little likely to be brought into requisition in its later as in its earlier capacity while the troubles of France continue and Napoleon III. remains the occupant of the house. Behind the palace is a fountain, sending up a huge jet of water higher than does any other fountain in Europe, except that at Chatsworth. The water from the latter, forming a column twelve inches in diameter, rises to a height of 190 feet; that of Wilhemshöe park mounts 130 feet from the basin. It is supplied from a reservoir 300 feet up the hill which is visible in our sketch, forming the background of the building. In the rear of the fountain is an extraordinary artificial waterfall, descending from a gigantic aquaduct. This is called the Cascade of Karlsburg. It is reached by a flight of stone steps 900 feet long, leading up to a colossal statue over which the immense volume of water descends. Up by the side of the steps runs a zig-zag carriage way, from the level of the fountain to the top of the hill. At a certain stage in the ascent lies a huge representation of the giant Enceladus, with a mountain of rocks heaped on his breast. Originally the giant spouted a mighty stream of water, but the source of that supply is now dried up. This long and unique stone staircase is surmounted by a large octagon building, crowned with a pyramid. That is the structure visible in the left background in our picture. On the top of the pyramid stands a colossal Hercules, 31 feet high, made of beaten copper. Its outlines can just be made out in our engraving, forming as it does the irregularly shaped pinnacle of what looks like a spire. There is no difficulty in mounting this statue, and it is so large that eight persons can stand at one time in the hollow of Hercules' club. Forming as it does but a remote object in



WILHELMSHOE CASTLE, THE PRISON-PALACE OF NAPOLEON III.

the background of a picture of Wilhelmshöe Palace, the building we are describing appears to our readers little else than an ordinary tower, similar to those which may be seen in many a landscape in civilized countries; but it is in reality a marvellous and extraordinary work, erected, it is said, at an almost fabulous cost. It is called the "Temple of the Winds." The construction of the temple, with its statue and the staircase leading up to it, are said to have occupied 2,000 men fourteen years, and when their labours were completed the cost of the work was found to have been so enormous that the accounts were destroyed in order that no record should remain of the extravagance of the Elector, unexampled in Germany, though exceeded in several instances in France. Noting these facts, and observing that Hesse Cassel never formed a part of a very extensive or wealthy State, the question naturally arises, whence came the funds so lavishly expended. The answer is one that should be interesting to ourselves. Much of this work was accomplished by means of English gold, and by English gold was Cassel itself enriched with the noble buildings and splendid art collections which render it the best show-city in that part of Germany. There is in Cassel a fine open space called Frederick's Platz, the largest square in any German town; and in the best part of the city is a noble palace and a very valuable Museum of Art. Cassel was enriched enormously by the **Elector Frederick** II, who lent Great Britain 5,000 Hessian soldiers to fight against the **Pretender** in Scotland, and 12,000 to assist us in subduing the American Rebellion. The record of what we paid the **Elector** for the services of those men is not absolutely explicit; but it is certain that he had £3,000,000 for those 12,000 men to be sent across the Atlantic, and there is warrant for saying that we paid him at least £2,000,000 for other help of a similar character. These items of history, not yet a hundred years old, form curious matter for the ex-**Emperor** of France to ponder over as he surveys the wonders of his prison-house and grounds; and when he goes down to the town of Cassel he may find other valuable incidents of past times to reflect upon, illustrating strange periods in the past history of France, and accounting, in some measure, for the calamaties that have overtaken the nation over which he was for twenty years the Sovereign. There is what is called the "French Quarter" in Cassel. It is the part of the city in which large numbers of Huguenots settled when they were compelled to flee from persecution at home. There France lost many thousands of the best of her citizens, and laid the foundation of many a disaster in after times. In the same town settled thousands of Flemish Protestants, driven from their native country by the persecutions of Alva. The crimes of those old days, by which other nations profited in the reception of skilful and industrious artizans, Spain has had to expiate, and the punishment suffered by Spain has for the last three quarters of a century been falling in its turn upon France. The two great countries which so abused their power at the beginning of modern history have had to pay the price. The one has been humbled bitterly; the other is being humbled before our eyes to-day.

HEROISM AND HEROICS.

Somehow the attitude of Paris does not strike the world with admiration. How is this? True heroism commands respect. The fine quality of courage that counts not cost or consequence is grand. Without questioning very closely whether a cause is good or bad, it has been the custom of mankind to pay high tribute to fearless and self-sacrificing devotion. There are two millions of people in the invested city who hold the question of peace and war in their hands. They have but to raise the white flag, and accept terms, and there would be nothing left for the rest of France but to acquiesce. The provinces might grumble; they might upbraid the fair **Lutetia** for her too easy surrender; but their reproaches would not count for much, for they have done nothing to save the capital. They scarcely raise a barrier in the path of invasion, and Paris may be ploughed up like Jerusalem, and her inhabitants exterminated, before the twenty or thirty millions of French people in those parts of the country not yet overrun by Teutons will send an army to Versailles worthy to demand at the bayonet's point the raising of the siege. The provinces, therefore, have no claim upon Paris to hold out in the name of the country. They are not performing their own share in the work. They are not parties to the "pact with death." Of her own strength alone, inspired by her own sense of greatness and by her own conception of the lofty deeds expected of her, Paris defies Germany, and makes the "pact with death," secretly conscious, while she talks of hope and triumph, that there is really no hope for her, and that her triumph is not possible. Whatever be our opinion of the policy of Paris in her determination to stand the brunt of a siege which, if it be persevered in, will be the most terrible in history, must we not honour her for her heroic resolution? Yes. We must acknowledge the splendour—the fatal splendour—of the position. Looking at the facts as they stand, it is, indeed, remarkable that the conduct of the beautiful city does not evoke unbounded expressions of enthusiasm in neighbouring neutral countries, and a burning desire to reward such noble constancy by striking a blow for her against her foes, in spite of reason and good policy. Paris is really left single-handed to struggle in the toils of the conqueror of France, and every day she reassures the world that she hesitates not nor repents of her resolve. How shall we explain the fact that while our compassion is without limit, while our most sincere wish is that a way may be discovered for the escape of France from her hapless condition without ruin or shame, our appreciation of the fine attitude assumed by Paris is of a very qualified character? The truth is we do not quite believe in the soundness of the Parisians' resolve. We half suspect they do not believe in it themselves. Their glowing promises we take *cum grano salis*. Their "pact with death" will be cancelled without remorse. A suspicion comes over us that they are striking an attitude on the world's stage. The eyes of all mankind are directed towards Paris, and they feel they must do something worthy of the occasion. Frenchmen like to be looked at. They are not insensible of the opportunity the occasion presents. The position is awful, and, without doubt, there is a great deal of earnestness in all they are doing; but there is, at the same time, a strong histrionic element. Frenchmen are brave. Their attitude in their grand capital has a great deal of heroism in it; but the heroism is mixed out a good deal with heroics. Spectators do not forget the example of Strasburg. General **Uhrich** declared that the city would defend itself so long as there remained a soldier, a biscuit, and a cartridge; but with all the General's obstinacy and all the people's endurance, there were many soldiers, biscuits, and cartridges in the city on its surrender. The people in the streets of Strasburg vowed, while shells were falling in the streets, that they would permit themselves to be buried in the ruins of the city rather than yield, and they are now fraternising pleasantly with the Germans in possession. There is not a word to be said against the courage and endurance of **Uhrich** and the citizens of Strasburg: but great as was their heroism it was not quite equal to their heroics. So much the better for Strasburg—not that its heroics were so great but that its heroism was not greater. It is our hope, our trust, our firm belief, that the story of the Siege of Paris will be the same. Not that we desire to see our neighbours accept the Prussian terms, for England would most heartily rejoice at any interposition that might save France from curtailment and absolute humiliation; but at any price we are glad to feel assured that the "pact with death" will not be ratified, and that the two millions will not bury themselves in the ruins of their beloved city. Let them spare us the unexpected heroism, and we will forgive the heroics.

MARIO'S LAST CONCERT TOUR.

III.

The raw nights and mornings that have lately set in have somewhat interfered with our proceedings for a time. Our tenor has caught cold and is just now so hoarse as to be unable to speak above a whisper. It is very seldom indeed Mario fails to fulfil an announcement of his name. We had an instance of the efforts he is prepared to make in order to keep faith with the public during the early part of the Tour, when, if my readers remember, we travelled day and night to give a concert at Aberystwith. In the present case, however, he has had to yield to the force of circumstances, or rather to the state of his throat, which is such as to oblige him to remain silent. The first symptoms of the cold appeared at Harrogate, where, at the evening concert, an apology was made for him. Instead of the aria, *Spirto gentil*, in the first part of the programme, he sang a second duet, *Mira la bianca luna*, with Mdlle. Liebhart, who cleverly managed to take the high tenor notes and thereby tried to helped Mario through his difficulties. To adhere to the programme as closely as possible he sang an Italian song, *Raggio d'amor*, later in the evening, and rendered it with extraordinary energy and passionate expression, really forcing his voice to an unreasonable extent. The duet, *Se m'ami ancor*, with Madlle. Enriquez followed, and the consequences of the previous exertion were already audible. After the concert, divers means were used to cure the cold, every one of the party having some specific of his own to recommend. Had all the remedies suggested been adopted, Mario would have wrapped a wet towel round his neck, sat for two hours with his feet in hot water, put a mustard poultice on his chest, taken at least a dozen pills and swallowed as many draughts, and chewed lozenges washed down with a horrible decoction of horse radish and beet-root. He listened anxiously and patiently to all the advice very earnestly given, and at length retired to try those remedies which promised the speediest results. When we met at breakfast the next morning he was utterly voiceless and much depressed. *Caro mio*, he whispered to me, *è inutile, non posso cantare questa sera*, and it was evident enough he could not hope to sing for the next few days. We sent for a medical man and Doctor Bennett came. In his opinion Mario had strained his voice in trying to sing through a cold, and it was absolutely necessary that he should remain perfectly quiet for a short time. The doctor's certificate was published at Wakefield, the cause of our tenor's absence being made public before the concert there commenced. The disappointment was to a certain extent mitigated by the rest of the party doing cheerfully all in their power to atone for it. A few, but very few disagreeable remarks were made by some of the audience who, in their selfishness, overlooked the fact that while Mario's hoarseness deprived them of the pleasure of listening to a song or two, it cost him, personally, a very considerable sum of money. There can be really nothing more unreasonable than the habit some people have of exclaiming against singers who are prevented by accident from appearing before the public. According to these wise censors, if a popular favourite catches cold or is subject to any other ill that flesh is heir to, he alone is to blame and should have taken better care of himself. Another absurd charge brought against singers is that of an incautious use of stimulants. Such an accusation carries with it its own refutation when it is remembered how delicate an organ is the voice and how soon it is altogether destroyed, becoming husky and useless for the purposes of singing by any excess such as that implied.

When the cold has run its course, Mario will rejoin us. To hasten convalescence, he has gone to Brighton, the bracing sea air of that locality having often done good service on former occasions when he has been *hors de combat*. He already reports himself better, and very probably when this letter is in type will be in full song again.

There is one member of our party to whom allusion has not yet been made. The individual travels clandestinely, and has been often the cause of serious trouble. The plain truth is we have a dog, and our dog wags its tail. There is perhaps nothing remarkable in either of these facts, considering the fancies of *prima donnas* and the habits of dogs in general. Nevertheless, they have brought about an unpleasant state of things more than once. Our dog not being a mastiff, nor a Newfoundland, nor a *chien de chasse*, but a very undersized Maltese terrier—one of those curiosities of creation which can live with ease and comfort in a pint pot, and for which the smallest kennel is too large—is carried about by our prima donna in her arms, and concealed carefully from all railway officials under her mantle. Guards and porters are apparently averse to dogs, and seem to be continually on the watch for them. At least so says the fair owner of the one in question. Until yesterday she had succeeded in protecting her favourite, and has saved it from the horrors of the dog-box. Mirza travels with us, and is released from darkness as as soon as the train is set in motion, frequently rewarding the care of its fond mistress by many an act of indiscretion in the railway carriage, jumping here and there, and behaving not at all as a pet dog should. Mirza yesterday was nestling in our prima donna's arms, while we were waiting at the railway station, when an officious guard addressed the lady: "Have you a ticket for your dog, ma'am?" inquired the man in a harsh tone. "My dog!" exclaimed Mdlle. Liebhart, in agony and broken English, squeezing Mirza almost to death, "Where you have seen him?" "I see his tail, ma'am; and you must give the dog to me." Mirza had been made to do as the ostrich does when it hides its head in the sand, and fancies no one can see its body; from underneath Mdlle. Liebhart's mantle the wagging tail had found its way and betrayed its owner. The guard's heart was softened towards the *enfant gaté* by gentle means, and henceforth Mirza will be carried in a basket. It is confidently expected that our dog, being inseparable from our prima donna, will some evening appear with her upon the platform and wag its tail in public. Such a performance would be a novelty in our programmes, although it would be one which I might be at a loss to know how to accompany.

Walter Maynard.

THE WAR.

The conquest of France is making progress. We have no events of a decisive character to chronicle this week, but every day's news seems to bring closer the catastrophe. It now seems only a question of weeks. The French nation appears doomed to yield, on the enemy's terms, and we are waiting only to see how much they will permit themselves to endure of destruction and slaughter before they acknowledge that all is lost. We take up the story where we left it last week. Of the general course of the Prussian army it is sufficient to say that in addition to completing the investment of the capital the forces are overrunning the country at once in the direction of Amiens and Orleans, and that they meet with no serious obstruction on their march. As to Paris, the telegraphic news on Monday ran thus:—

> Several batteries for heavy siege guns have been constructed on the hills between Sèvres, St. Cloud, and Bougival. At St. Cloud a mortar battery menaces the Champs Elysées, the Avenue de l'Impératrice, and the Quartier Haussmann. The redoubt at Villejuif, being commanded by the forts of Bicêtre and Ivry, has been abandoned by the Germans, and is reoccupied by the French. Paris will probably be summoned to surrender before the bombardment commences.

The Government of National Defence at Paris is at issue with the Government at Tours on the question of the elections to the Constituent Assembly. The latter fixed the elections for the 16th of October; the Paris Government is of opinion that the elections should be postponed until they can be held throughout the whole extent of the Republic. On Sunday both Gambetta and General Garibaldi arrived at Tours, the former having escaped from Paris by a balloon. They both met with an enthusiastic reception. Garibaldi will command a regiment of Garibaldians and Volunteers. Gambetta will proceed to the organisation of an army from the provinces to arrest the progress of the enemy and to relieve Paris.

On Monday it was announced that a Prussian diplomatic memorandum had been communicated to the Powers. It states that M. Jules Favre had refused the terms of an armistice, and that since then any chances of victory which France might have had were materially diminished. France would have to bear the consequences of the resolution taken by her rulers to engage in a struggle *à l'outrance*. Sooner or later Paris must fall. In case of the capitulation of Paris after the population have consumed all the provisions, the German commander will find it absolutely impossible to provision a population of nearly two millions even for a single day. Neither will the neighbourhood of Paris, for a distance of many marches, supply any means of succouring the Parisians, all that there is in it being indispensibly required for the troops. Nor would the Prussians be able to remove a portion of the population by the country roads, as they have no available means of transport. The inevitable consequence of this would be that hundreds of thousands would starve. They could only fight out the quarrel forced upon them, but those who brought on such extreme consequences would be responsible for them.

M. Gambetta, on his arrival at Tours, issued a proclamation. He declared that good order and unison prevailed in Paris. There were 400,000 National Guards, 100,000 Mobiles, and 60,000 regular troops in the city. "The foundries," he said, "cast cannon, the women make one million cartridges daily. The National Guard have two mitrailleuses for each battalion. Field pieces are being made for sorties against the besiegers. The forts are manned by Marines, and are furnished with marvellous artillery, served by the first gunners in the world. Up till now their fire has prevented the enemy from establishing the smallest work. The *enceinte*, which on the 4th of September had only 500 cannon, has now 3,800, with 400 rounds of ammunition for each. The casting of projectiles continues with ardour. "Every one is at the post assigned to him for fighting. The *enceinte* is uninterruptedly covered by the National Guard, who, from morning until night, drill with patriotism and steadiness. The experience of these improvised soldiers increases daily. Behind the *enceinte* there is a third line of defence formed of barricades, behind which the Parisians are found to defend the Republic with the genius of street fighting. All this has been executed with calmness and order by the concurrence and enthusiasm of all. It is not a vain illusion that Paris is impregnable. It cannot be captured nor surprised. Two other means remain to the Prussians—sedition and famine. But sedition will not arise, nor famine either. Paris, by placing herself on rations, has enough to defy the enemy for long months, thanks to the provisions which have been accumulated, and will bear restraint and scarcity with manly constancy, in order to afford her brothers in the Departments time to gather." He proceeds to give a glowing account of the determination of Paris to defend itself to the last.

Marshal Bazaine has made another desperate effort to cut his way out of Metz. From Saarbrück on Saturday came the following telegram:—

> On Friday great sorties were made from Metz. Bazaine was apparently trying to cut his way out by Thionville to Luxemburg. The attack was made from Ladon, Champs Grandes, and Petites Dapes, and other villages north of Fort Eloy. The Prussians lost their first line, two Landwehr regiments being terribly cut up. The villages were afterwards taken by storm. Two feigned attacks were made without effect. Forty thousand French were engaged. The Prussians lost nearly a thousand men, the French twice that number.
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> **Corny, near Metz**, Oct. 8.—The enemy yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, attacked the Division Kummer near Woippy. A serious action occurred, which was continued till after nightfall. The enemy were repulsed everywhere. On our side the Division Kummer, the 9th Infantry Brigade, and parts of the 10th Corps were engaged. The French Guards were under fire. Simultaneously the enemy on the right bank of the Moselle sent several Divisions against the 1st and 10th Corps. There was a heavy cannonade. The losses in the Division Kummer and the 10th Corps amounted to 500 men in the 3rd Corps to 150.
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> **Saarbruck**, Oct. 9.—The Commissariat moved from Courcelles to Herny for fear of being cut off by Bazaine. An attempt was made yesterday by the Prussians to blow up by night the Chateau de la Grange unsuccessfully. Bazaine made a sortie on the Division of von Kummer. The Prussians were driven back. Kummer re-attacked on being supported by the 10th Army Corps, and the French were driven into Metz. The losses were heavy on both sides. Kummer repulsed sorties on the 22nd and 23rd of September near Grimont. Prince Frederick Charles is quite well again.

According to a report from Berlin a few days ago, the environs of Metz are being devastated in order to prevent the French from capturing any provisions in their sorties.

According to reports from the German head-quarters at Versailles, confirmed by other intelligence, on the 6th inst. a victorious engagement was fought by Major-General Gegenfeld's Brigade (Baden troops) between Raon, Etape, and St. Die, against large masses of Francs-Tireurs and detachments of French troops of the line under General Dupré. The latter was wounded, and the enemy was dispersed. The following is the report of the engagement from Major-General Von Gegenfeld to the Grand Duke of Baden:—

> Yesterday we fought a victorious engagement from half-past nine in the morning till four in the afternoon, near St. Remy and Nonpatentize, against a French Corps, consisting of the Line and Garde Mobile. At four p.m. the enemy was routed, and flying to Rambervilliers. The enemy's strength was double ours, and he was supported by two batteries of artillery. According to the reports of prisoners, the enemy numbered at least 14,000 men, reinforced by battalions from the south under General Pethevin. The conduct of our troops was beyond all praise. St. Remy, Nonpatentize, and the Bois des Jumelles were carried at the point of bayonet. Three vigorous onslaughts of the enemy were energetically repulsed. Our loss amounts to 20 officers and 410 men killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is more than three times the number, and we have taken 60 officers and 600 men unwounded prisoners. Our troops bivouacked upon the conquered field of battle. A glorious day for the Baden arms.

There has also been fighting not far from Orleans. The following is a French account received by the Minister of War from the Commander-in-Chief:—

> This morning, at about half-past nine o'clock, Arthenay, where the brigade Londuerne and several companies of Chasseurs were encamped, was attacked by considerable forces and occupied by the enemy. General Reyan went immediately to the support of the brigade with five regiments, four battalions, and an eight-pounder battery. After a resistance which lasted till half-past two p.m., our troops were driven back to the forest, which I still occupy, and will defend at any price. In this engagement the enemy's forces were superior to ours in infantry and cavalry, and specially in artillery.

According to a telegram from Tours dated Wednesday, information had come from Beaugency announcing that the Prussians occupied Orleans on Tuesday. The French corps was encamped on the left bank of the Loire.

An official announcement was made at Hamburg on Wednesday evening of the presence of the French fleet in the North Sea. The sea signals are to be removed forthwith. The beacons at Neuwerk and Cuxhaven have been extinguished, and the lights below Kugelbake have been removed.

It is announced from Berlin that the bombardment of Paris may be expected to commence immediately.

Garibaldi and Col. Frappoli left Tours on Wednesday for the seat of war, but their exact destination was not positively known.

WAR ITEMS.

The number of unwounded French prisoners now in Germany is 3,577 officers and 123,700 men.

The vintage has begun in Champagne, and, by order of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, is placed under special protection of the military authorities.

The South German Sovereigns will be invited to the Royal Head-Quarters before Paris, to discuss their reunion with the North German Confederacy.

The Federal Council has ordered the immediate occupation of the Swiss frontier by the 9th Federal Brigade, on account of the probable march of the Germans on Belfort.

General von Falkenstein issued the following order at Konigsberg on the 7th inst: "The prohibition to hold social Democratic meetings is rescinded. I expect, however, that the police-officers will inform me of those meetings which may encourage France to refuse conditions of peace."

According to a telegram from Tours dated Sunday, the Tours Government begins to prepare the French for the cession of territory. The Paris *Liberté* approves a communication, which, it says, it has received from Tours, and which includes a slight correction of the frontier near Wissombourg in favour of Germany.

The *Independance Belge* announces that a balloon with 126 kilogrammes of letters and despatches descended near Tournay at 3.30 on Wednesnay afternoon, having left Paris at six that morning. In its voyage it passed over the Prussian camp at a height of 2,000 metres. The shots fired at it only reached a height of 1,500 metres.

From Berlin it is reported that it is officially ascertained that 400 houses were burnt down at Strasburg; 1,700 civilians were killed or wounded; 8,000 people are roofless. The damage is estimated at 180,000,000f. The sufferers have been officially requested to state the amount of their losses. Subscriptions have been opened for their relief. The King of Bavaria gave 1,000 thalers; the Berlin Town Council 20,000 thalers.

The balloon containing M. Gambetta brought only 10 kilogrammes weight of despatches. At the Paris Post-office there are now (Monday) 18,000 kilogrammes of letters, each letter weighing four grammes, waiting for despatch. The balloon brought also 20 carrier pigeons from Paris. Three have been sent from the Cathedral Tower with despatches for Paris. Many printed documents have been sent microscoped in minute compass.

Krupp's Shells.—A correspondent describes Krupp's shells, of which he has seen a large number in front of Krupp's establishment at Nemired. He says they are in the form of a pointed cylinder, and are 3ft. long, and 14in. in diameter. When filled with their charge (76lb. of powder) they weigh 739lb. A hundred of these explosive projectiles had been ordered to be forwarded to Paris as speedily as possible; others are sent to the army before Metz.

Count Bismarck blamed recently in a private conversation, the lukewarmness of the German press in reference to the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. He also condemned the agitation in Bavaria, headed by Lasker and Benensen, having for its object the promulgation of a new Federal Constitution. He has defended the conduct of General Von Falkenstein in casting Jacoby into prison for expressing disapproval of the intended annexation of Alsace and Lorraine.

It is affirmed that the Italian Government has taken the initiative of a declaration, by which it categorically repudiates all intentions of claiming Nice.

The editor of a paper at Frankfort, and the editor of two papers at Berlin, have been imprisoned by order of Bismarck, for printing the account of the burning and atrocities at Bazailles, which appeared in the *Daily News.*

The balloon bringing M. Gambetta left Paris on Friday, and was accompanied by another balloon, containing two Americans. M. Gambetta had a dangerous voyage, and narrowly escaped capture by the Prussians.

Count Bismark has, according to the *Continental Correspondent,* "lately donned the infantry uniform, instead of his famous white cuirassier coat. He has taken this precaution to avoid the plots against him by the French."

Balloons are daily sent off from Paris, and are carried by the prevailing easterly winds to the provinces which are unoccupied by the Germans. They are followed by light cavalry as long as they continue in sight. Two balloons with complete official correspondence have been captured.

WITH THE PRUSSIANS BEFORE PARIS.

We make the following extracts from a private letter dated Montmorency, written to us by a former member of the *Midland News* staff:—

"Sept. 24.—At Montmorency, near
St. Denis, France.

With the Fourth Army Corps of the Prussian Army, 3rd Magdeburg Artillery Battery, Regiment No. 3, 8th Division (Captain Richter's Battery).

After a three weeks' march with the above distinguished Army Corps of King William, I find myself at Montmorency (the name will suggest the Pompadour of (in) famous memory), close to St. Denis, and an hour only from Paris. Indeed, the Capital lies at our feet—a mass of white edifices, with the magnificent Arc de Triomphe towering above all, even above the gilded dome of the Invalides; and the sun shining upon all. I am not going to rush into a description of anything else; my blessed journal demands all that I am capable of doing in that style!

By Jove, sir, it has been a march, with a vengeance! From Sedan to Montmorency! Through rain and wind and sunshine—no matter what the weather was—we marched, 30,000 strong. We have artillery, cavalry of all sorts, infantry, and all the appurtenances of a regular army. And yet we were only one-twelfth part of the *soldaten!* A million men sounds grand when you read about them, but to *see* them—that is another matter. We have two miles of baggage waggons, besides the pontoon bridges. Generally we marched from six to eight hours a day, sometimes ten hours, and one day in the week we rested, but it wasn't necessarily a Sunday, which is precisely the same with us on the march as any other day. We are quarted in the best houses which the quarter-master can find, and taking possession is a great lark. An immediate and strict search is made for anything good to eat which the inhabitants may have left behind them; then kettles and saucepans are looked up, fires made anywhere, anything burnt for fuel, and supper prepared. The men make splendid soup of beef, rice, vegetables, and bread, which I think Mrs. —— and yourself would pronounce favourably upon. We are all foragers to the backbone; indeed, we could not live by sitting before the fires with our hands in our pockets. There is a great demand for fowls and eggs; with the latter we make savoury omelettes, and very good they are. We drink coffee twice a day, thanks to the King. I have quarters with an officer, who speaks French well, but not a word of English. We are obliged, however, to have one or two soldiers in with us occasionally, and sometimes they are brutes when they have had a good deal of wine, which we get everywhere, in as large quantities almost grapes and other fruit, with which the country is crowded. Officers and men, as a rule, are exceedingly kind; our General von Schoeler and the other heads of Corps particularly so.

My imprisonment knocked me up, and I haven't been well a day since, but have been in the army doctor's hands. Sleeping in one's clothes for a couple of months doesn't improve one's health. We none of us expected a three month's campaign, as it is turning out to be. My clothes are worn out, so are my boots; luckily I found a splendid pair of *chaussines* at Plessis-Belleville, patent leather and blue cloth. I have had some narrow escapes. All the German papers killed me once! Yesterday I was on the tower of the church here reconnoitring, when two grenades flew close by me, and I had to descend. In the afternoon we had a small fight for three hours—nothing to speak of; 'some eightpenny matter.' We lost half-a-dozen, so did the Franzosens. To-morrow our big guns come from Berlin. They are ninety-four pounders. How the Republic will wish they hadn't defended their beloved Paris! The French siege guns are at it again! Four p.m.—I must go forward."

OUR WAR PICTURES.

No sketches have as yet reached us illustrating the scenes inside Paris since the investment of the city. Correspondents' letters come with great difficulty; pictures do not arrive at all. As yet, however, we have not felt the want of them. Illustrating a war is a much longer task than telling the current story of it, and though we fill our paper full of battle scenes we are, of necessity, in arrear of events. The subjects for interesting sketches, are, indeed, inexhaustible. If there were no fresh occurrences we could go on producing engravings till the public grew weary of them, of which no signs have appeared at present. The craving for illustrations of the war is, indeed, insatiable, and it proves how deep is the interest taken in this country in every feature of this awful struggle. With the publication of this week's paper we find that we have given more than a hundred war pictures in the few weeks since the breaking out of hostilities, and we lay claim to the credit of having helped materially to convey to the public mind faithful impressions of the events on the Continent. To-day we publish nine sketches, six of which are duly referred to and explained in the text accompanying the pictures. The remaining three are those on page 252. They each represent scenes in Paris previous to the investment. The first is the expulsion of Prussians from the city. The order issued by the Governor was one giving three days' notice to quit Paris and the department of the Seine, to all foreigners belonging to nations actually at war with France. Up to that time those foreigners had remained under the protection of the Ambassador from the United States. During the three days' grace thousands of Prussians, Bavarians, Wurtemburgers, Hessians, Badenese and Saxons repaired to the streets of Chaillot, where their passports were to be obtained. That is the spot and the time selected by our artist for making his sketch. The stampede consisted of merchants, workmen, bankers, annuitants, professional gentlemen, gentlemen without profession, gentlemen of unknown profession, and women and children without number. "One would never have believed," says M. H. Vernoy, writing for a French journal, "that there were so many Prussians and Germans in Paris. The enormous numbers sufficiently proved the necessity of an order which has been severely canvassed by public opinion." The second of those three pictures exhibits the process of demolition that went on for two or three weeks in the outskirts of Paris in order to complete the fortifications. The buildings destroyed were, for the most part, of no great value, though their destruction entailed inconvenience and ruinous loss to a large number of persons. They were mostly restaurants, public-houses, and furnished lodgings. The third sketch represents the exciting scene of the flocking into the city of the population from the outskirts of Paris and the country round, bringing with them heavy loads of furniture and provisions. The roads were for many days covered by crowds of these alarmed immigrants, seeking the protection of the cannon of the ramparts. The gates of Paris were, indeed, for a time completely blocked by them, and on one occasion a large number, unable to get through, had to pass the night at the Port Maillot. In a single week as many as 20,000 vehicles, bringing in the furniture and provisions of private families, arrived in the city by the barriers of Ternes, de Batignolles, de la Chapelle, and de la Valette.

The Battle-Field. — A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* draws attention to the fact that the battle-field of the present campaign attained early celebrity as the head-quarters of typography. Metz was one of the first towns which practised the art of printing, and the ancient works which came from its press are very numerous. Strasburg is asserted to have been for some years the home of John Guttenburg, although no dated book is extant of an earlier year than 1471. Toul is to be noted as the place at which one of the first attempts at stereotyping was made. The Sedan editions compete with the Elzevirs in the estimation of book collectors, and are beautiful examples of minute typography. Kehl was the ultimate resting-place of Baskerville's type, with which M. Beaumarchais printed an edition of Voltaire's works on blue paper for King Frederick of Prussia, "who laboured under weakness of the eyes." At Rheims and Verdun printing was carried on at an early date, and the latter place has a special interest as having been the place where the English prisoners who were detained by Napoleon I. printed with his permission an edition of the English Book of Common Prayer.

THEATRICAL WIGS, WHISKERS, &c. — The Largest Stock in Town, for Sale or Hire. Private Wigs from 10s. to 100s. Hair Cutting, Brushing, and Shampooing, charge 6d. Immediate attendance. Respectful attention by first class Men from the best houses of London, Paris, and Berlin. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade; has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Lime Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Lime Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair, Tooth, Nail, Hat, and Cloth Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in *Tortoiseshell, Bone, Ivory, Horn,* and *Vulcanite,* from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 50s. Large selection of Fans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London, at **STEELE'S, HAIR CUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New Street, Birmingham.**

MIDLAND MIDDLE CLASS IDIOT ASYLUM.

On page 245 will be found an engraving representing a birds-eye view of the proposed Midland Counties Middle Class Idiot Asylum, to be erected at Knowle, in the County of Warwickshire, about ten miles from Birmingham. The piece of ground laid out for this purpose consists of about twelve acres. The situation is high, very healthful, and exceedingly pleasant.

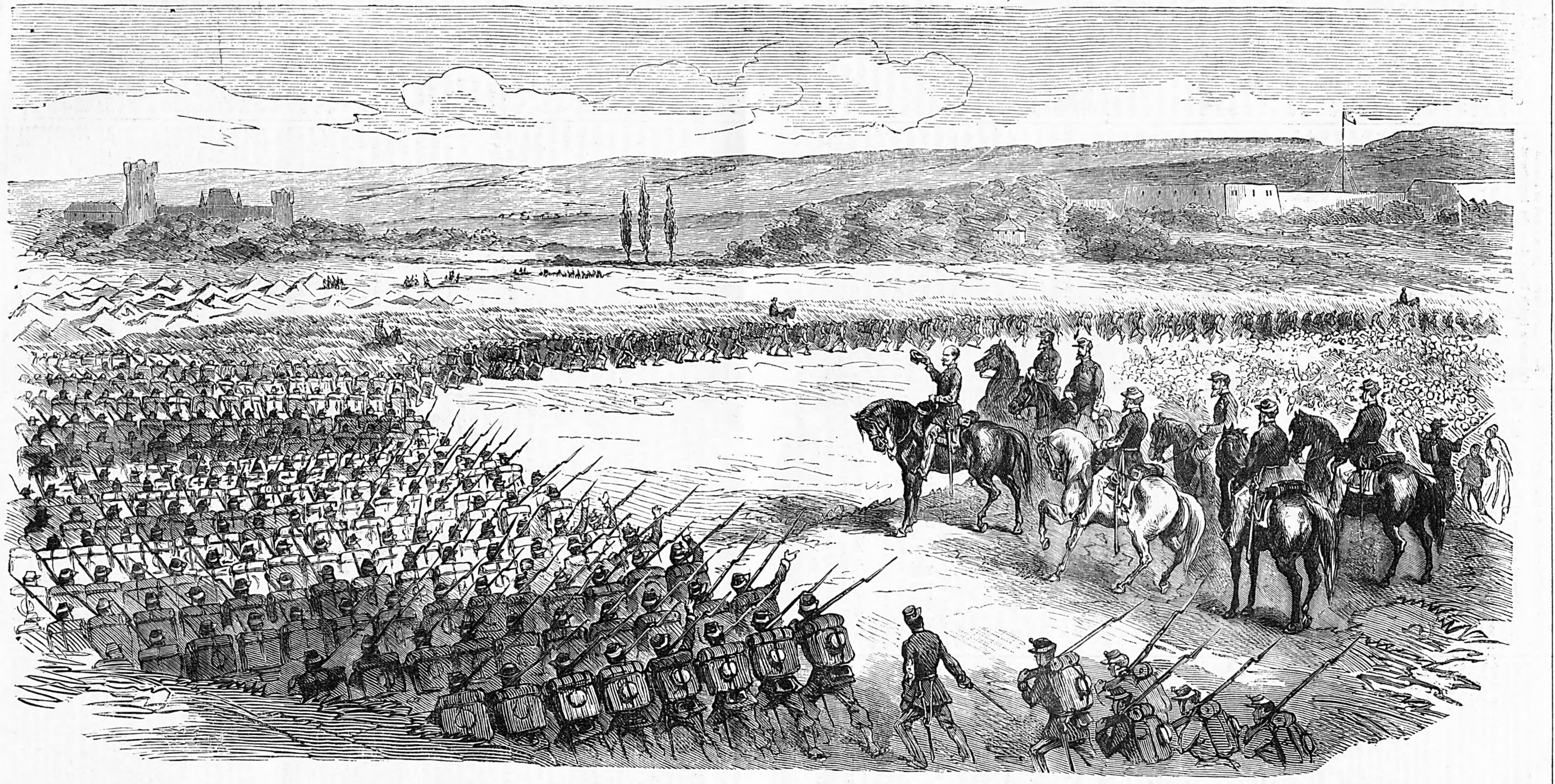
The institution has been founded for the reception of imbecile patients of the counties of Leicester, Salop, Stafford, Warwick, and Worcester, whose position in life is above that of the pauper. In these five counties there are more than 2000 pauper lunatics, in addition to many cases unknown to the Commissioners in Lunacy, and as idiocy is known to be more prevalent in the middle and upper than in the lower classes it is estimated that there are not fewer than 1,500 cases of imbecility above the pauper class. There are several Idiot Asylums in the country for receiving and treating these afflicted creatures, but until four years ago there was no such institution in the Midland Counties. In 1866 a small asylum was opened at Knowle, partly of a private and partly of a public character, which formed the basis of the institution now in process of establishment. A general committee was formed in 1868, by whom the house at Knowle has been carried on since that time, while efforts have been making to raise a sum of money for the erection of the extensive building sketched in our engraving. The present asylum was formerly an inn, and it is capable of accommodating not more than twenty patients, with attendants and servants. There are now seventeen in the house under treatment, and it is reported that the condition of many of them has improved in a remarkable degree since their admission. The committee, after one year's experience, saw sufficient to convince them that there was great need for an establishment capable of receiving a large number of patients, and that the work was one calculated to do an almost incalculable amount of good. It was, therefore, determined to open a subscription list to a building fund of £20,000, for the erection of a house for 200 patients. Lord Leigh, chairman of the general committee, who was made president of the institution, gave at once a donation of 300 guineas, and a large number of names were received for donations and subscriptions. Mr. G. F. Muntz offered a premium of £100 for the best design, and out of fifteen plans sent in that of Messrs. Matthews and Quilter, of London, was accepted. A new method was adopted with regard to the selection of the best design. The committee nominated three architects to adjudicate upon the plans, and invited those gentlemen who submitted designs to declare to which of the three they gave the preference. It appeared that Mr. Alfred Waterhouse stood highest in the esteem of the fifteen architects, and that gentleman reported that the plan which has been adopted was on the whole the best, "as regards internal arrangements, external architectural effect, and general conformity to the conditions of the competition." "The design," he considered, "is marked throughout by a great simplicity in its general construction and its plan," and he thought it would be also most advantageous in point of economy. The contributions received within a comparatively short time after the opening of the list enabled the committee to purchase the site at Knowle, at a cost of £1,300. The ground is situated about 600 yards from the Knowle Station of the Great Western Railway. The committee are now making an effort to raise a first amount of £5,000, to enable them to erect a portion of the building for the accommodation of a limited number of patients, hoping that when that work shall have been accomplished funds will be forthcoming for the completion of the entire structure in accordance with the plan. A generous supporter of the project, a resident of Warwickshire, has kindly offered £1,000, on condition that the other £4,000 be subscribed within the year, ending next June, and other donations have raised the amount to £2,000. Special efforts will shortly be made to awaken public interest in the institution, and to obtain additional subscriptions. The presidents of the Asylum are the Earl of Aylesford, the Earl of Denbigh, the Earl of Dudley, Earl Howe, Earl of Powis, Earl of Warwick, the Lord Bishop of Worcester, the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, Lord Leigh, Lord Lyttelton, and Lord Willoughby-de-Broke. Influential committees are formed for each of the six counties, and also for Birmingham.

According to the scheme of the institution, at the commencement, the lowest payment for an elected patient will be five shillings per week; but it is hoped that by and bye the funds will increase sufficiently to enable the committee to admit a few specially deserving cases free. The lowest charge for a patient not elected will be £27 per annum, in addition to clothing. The self-supporting rate will be £54 per annum.

We need hardly add that the institution is highly deserving of public support. The modern treatment of idiots and imbeciles in these public institutions works an improvement quite marvellous in these poor creatures, and the patients are far happier under such treatment than they can possibly be under any other circumstances.

THE CAMP OF SAINT MAUR.

The scene depicted on this page occurred before the investment of the French capital. The Gardes Mobile were encamped at Saint Maur. On the 24th of August General Trochu passed them in review, and it is the figure of the gallant, honest, and straighforward Governor of Paris whose figure appears, in advance of his staff, saluting his men as they "march past." There were eighteen battalions in camp. An immense crowd of Parisians assembled to see the young "moblots" put through their paces. The public are reported to have been delighted at the soldierly aspect which this band of civilians had assumed in the very short time since their enrolment. General Trochu was their newly-appointed Governor, and his appearance on the field was enthusiastically cheered. When he had taken his place in the centre of the plain, with his staff behind him, the eighteen battalions defiling before him filled the air with shouts of "Vive Trochu!" "Vive le General!" The marching past occupied two hours. In an order of the day after the Review the General expressed his great satisfaction at their military bearing, and spoke in affecting terms of their devotion in applying themselves so earnestly to the defence of their hearths, threatened by the foreign foe. After some wise counsel as to the duty incumbent upon them of submitting themselves more and more to the exigencies of discipline, he concluded in these words: "I congratulate you and give great credit to your officers for the results which have followed upon so short a period of training. It will be my glory to conduct you to battle when the hour which is approaching shall arrive. Be prepared!" The hour of which General Trochu spoke has not yet come, but it is close at hand. All the neutral peoples of Europe will applaud if the Guards Mobile retrieve, in however small a degree, the honour of France when the time comes for them to encounter the Prussians in open fight. Then, indeed, will Paris have done something to justify its supreme position and influence in France.

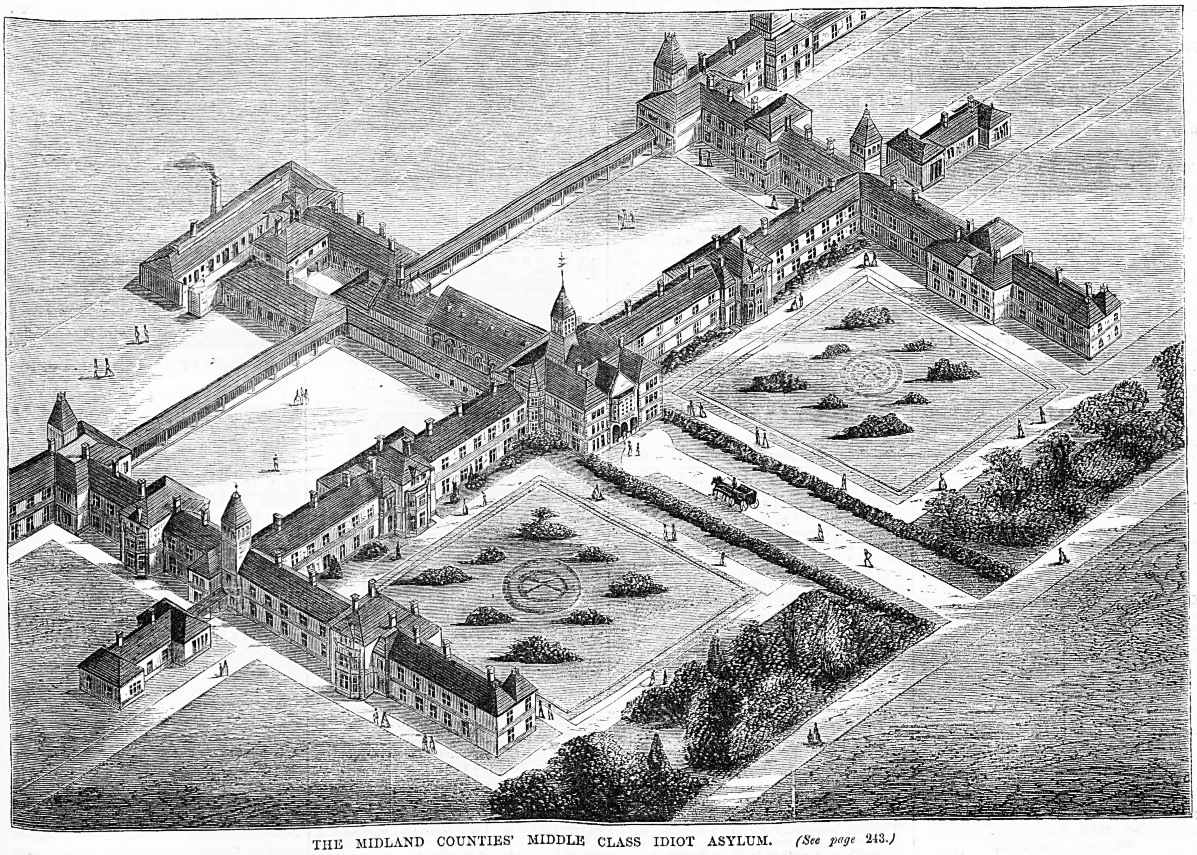


REVIEW OF MOBILE GUARDS BY GENERAL TROCHU AT THE CAMP OF SAINT-MAUR.

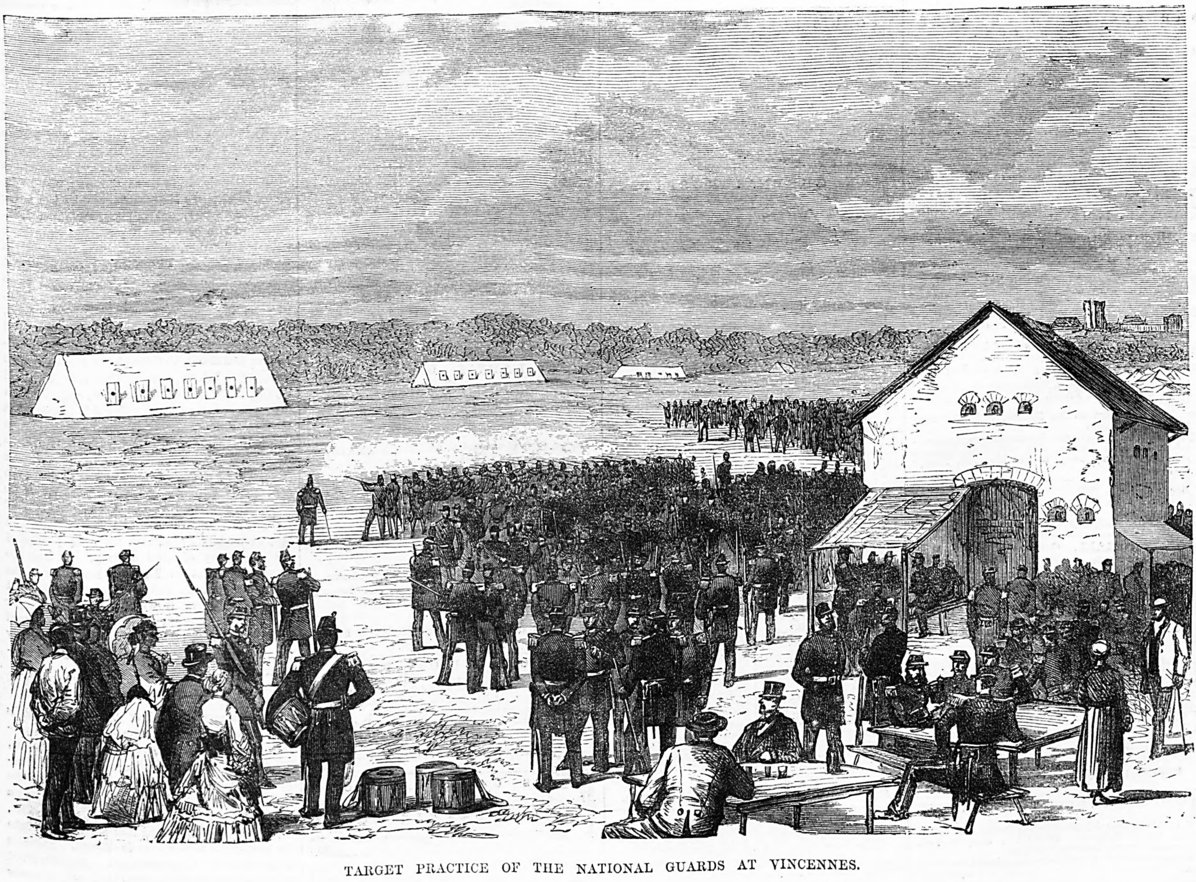
TARGET PRACTICE AT VINCENNES.

Every day, while the French armies under Bazaine and MacMahon were being defeated and were retiring—the one within the walls of Metz and the other first on the road to Paris and presently on the unfortunate way which led to Sedan and utter disaster—the National Guards were repairing to Vincennes to practice at the targets. That is the work in which they are engaged in the picture which occupies the lower half of the opposite page. On that shooting-ground they practised side by side with Franc-tireurs and soldiers of the line. The three butts seen in the picture are kept to the separate use of these three classes of marksmen. The bulls-eye is black, the target white, and the butt a dark colour. According to descriptions of the shooting which we find in French newspapers only bulls-eyes are scored. When the black is hit the successful shot is signalled by a red flag. There are a large number of novices at the shooting, but there are also many clever marksmen, and the general progress of the men in target-practice is stated to be very rapid.

M. Pyat announces in the *Combat* that the musket of honour which is to be given to the man who shoots the King of Prussia is to have inscribed upon it the word "Peacemaker."



THE MIDLAND COUNTIES' MIDDLE CLASS IDIOT ASYLUM. *(See page 243.)*



TARGET PRACTICE OF THE NATIONAL GUARDS AT VINCENNES.

THEATRE ROYAL, BIRMINGHAM.
Under the management of Mr. Mercer H. Simpson.

Engagement of the Great Tragedian,
MR. BARRY SULLIVAN,
FOR POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

MONDAY, October 17,
HAMLET.
WEDNESDAY, October 19, "THE GAMESTER."
FRIDAY, October 21, "RICHARD THE THIRD."
SATURDAY, October 22, "MACBETH."

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
On MONDAY, October 24,
IL DON GIOVANNI.
On TUESDAY, October 25,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
After which the 2nd and 3rd Acts, combined and compressed, of Auber's Opera,
MASANIELLO.
On WEDNESDAY, October 26,
NORMA.
On THURSDAY, October 27,
LA SONNAMBULA.
On FRIDAY, October 28,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
On SATURDAY, October 29,
LES HUGENOTS.

Box Office now open.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. JAS. RODGERS.

TO-NIGHT (Saturday), October 15, LAST NIGHT of
MISS EDITH SANDFORD,
AND
"FIRE-FLY."

MONDAY, October 17th, and Following Evenings.

The Manager has great pleasure in having the honour to announce to his Patrons and the Public in general,
FIVE GRAND PERFORMANCES BY
MR. BUCKSTONE,
With the Whole of his
LONDON HAYMARKET COMPANY.

Mr. CHIPPENDALE,
Mr. HOWE,
Mr. ROGERS,
Mr. EVERILL,
Mr. KENDALL,
Mr. BUCKSTONE, Junr.,
Mr. CLARK,
Mr. WALTER GORDON,
Mr. BRAID,
Mr. OSBORNE,
Mr. WEATHERSLEY,
Mr. CROUCH,
Mr. JAMES,
And
MR. BUCKSTONE.

Mrs. CHIPPENDALE,
Mrs. E. FITZWILLIAM,
Miss C. HILL,
Miss GWYNNE,
Miss MAXWELL,
Miss PRANCE, and
MISS MADGE ROBERTSON.

MONDAY, October 17th.
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
TUESDAY, October 18th.
NEW MEN AND OLD ACRES.
NO SONG NO SUPPER.
WEDNESDAY, October 19th.
THE RIVALS.
HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.
THURSDAY, October 20th.
BABES IN THE WOOD.
NO SONG NO SUPPER.
FRIDAY, October 21st.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
BOX AND COX.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. BUCKSTONE,
And LAST NIGHT of the HAYMARKET COMPANY.

Prices of Admission:—Stalls, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Private Boxes, £1. 1s. and £1 11s. 6d. Half-price to Stalls, Boxes, and Pitt at Nine o'clock. Doors open at 6-30, Performance to commence at 7. Box Office open daily from 11 to 3. Box Book Keeper, Mr. C. Humphreys. Letters and Telegrams attended to. [10

TOWN HALL, BIRMINGHAM.
SATURDAY and MONDAY NEXT, Oct. 15th & 17th.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL, in their world-famous SONGS and IMPERSONATIONS, for TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Mrs. HOWARD PAUL will Sing "The Marseillaise Hymn," as now sung by the French Republic and the Armies of France. An enthusiastic success every night.
Mr. HOWARD PAUL will Impersonate Napoleon III.
Mrs. HOWARD PAUL will Sing "The German Fatherland," the National War Song of Germany.
Mr. HOWARD PAUL will Sing a New Yankee Song, first time in Birmingham, called "U-Pi-Dee," by Professor Shortfellow,
Mrs. HOWARD PAUL will deliver her red-hot Lecture on Woman's Rights, and "Bother the Men."
Mrs. HOWARD PAUL will Sing the Pâté Song from Offenbach's Comic Opera, "Genevieve de Brabant," as sung by her in French Opera for 100 nights in New York.
Mr. HOWARD PAUL as the Zouave, with the Song "Broken English."
Mrs. HOWARD PAUL will give her marvellous Representation of Sims Reeves, and will Sing "Bonnie Dundee," "Away, away, to the Mountain Brow," &c., &c.

Reserved Seats, Side Galleries, 2s. each, may be secured at Messrs. Harrison's; Unreserved Floor, 1s.; Great Gallery, 6d. Commence at Eight. Tickets may be obtained at the Music Warehouses and Mr. Bryan's.

CURZON HALL, October 11, and until further notice, the ROYAL TYCOON'S PRIVATE TROUPE of JAPANESE, selected by the Tycoon to exhibit before H.R.H. Prince Alfred at Yeddo. Fifteen male and female Artistes, whose wonderful performances surpass the most daring and skilful feats ever witnessed.—TO-NIGHT.

CURZON HALL.—WALKING in the AIR, by FOOGEE-KITCHEE.—TO-NIGHT.

CURZON HALL.—Great SENSATIONAL LADDER FEAT by NAMENOSKI, the Wonder of the World.—TO-NIGHT.

CURZON HALL.—MAMELUKE and TUTULETTE, the Marvellous Monkeys, from the Cirque l'Imperatrice, Paris.—TO-NIGHT.
Stalls, 3s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. [70

TEMPERANCE HALL, TEMPLE STREET.

GAVAZZI, the celebrated Italian Orator, will deliver TWO LECTURES on MONDAY, October 24th. Afternoon, 2 p.m., Evening, 7-30 p.m.

Persons wishing to secure places should apply by letter *immediately* to the Secretaries, at the Rooms of the Birmingham Protestant Association, 49, Ann Street.
T. H. ASTON, *Hon. Sec.*
Tickets, 6d. and 1s. each. [71

MISS LYDIA HOWARD,
THE "FAIRY ACTRESS!"

EXCHANGE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

GENUINE AND IMMENSE SUCCESS
Of the charming Little Genius,
MISS LYDIA HOWARD,
SIX YEARS OF AGE.
HALL CROWDED EVERY PERFORMANCE!
Numbers unable to obtain Admission!

INTENSE EXCITEMENT!
CREATED BY THE MARVELLOUS ACTING AND SINGING OF THIS
WONDROUSLY GIFTED LITTLE ARTISTE!

MISS LYDIA HOWARD,
(Only Six Years of Age)
IN HER MARVELLOUS AND DELIGHTFUL
MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT!
Assisted by
AN EXCELLENT COMPANY!
TO-DAY (SATURDAY), AT THREE.
And (excepting Wednesday and Saturday),
EVERY EVENING NEXT WEEK.
3s., 2s., 1s. Doors open at 7-30. Commence at 8.
⁂ Plans at Messrs. HARRISON'S.

MORNING PERFORMANCES
ON
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Doors open at half-past Two. Commence at Three.

MISS LYDIA HOWARD!!!
THE MARVELLOUS LITTLE ACTRESS AND SINGER! [67

THE ROYAL PROMENADE GARDENS,
SUTTON COLDFIELD.

ROSES! ROSES!! ROSES!!!
THESE ARE NOW IN BLOOM.

The Collection of Roses, one of the most extensive in Warwickshire, includes all the best varieties in cultivation.

SPECIAL TRAINS,
Every MONDAY and SATURDAY, will run from New Street at Three p.m.
Fare for Return Journey and Admission to the Gardens and Park. } NINEPENCE.
PIC-NIC PARTIES.
Special Terms for Railway Fare, &c., may be known on application at the Railway Stations, or to
J. COLE,
Proprietor Royal Promenade Gardens.
912]
ORDINARY ADMISSION, TWOPENCE.

KIRBY'S POOLS,
BOURNBROOK, BRISTOL ROAD.

THESE beautiful Pools are now Open Daily for BOATING and FISHING. The Pools are well stored, and a Fleet of excellent Pleasure BOATS has been provided.

The Extensive SHRUBBERIES and Promenade Gardens, cool and shady, are one delightful scene of sylvan beauty.
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MORRIS ROBERTS'S SUBURBAN RETREAT.
ST. HELENA GARDENS,
MUSIC HALL, AND PLEASURE GROUNDS,
SHERBORNE ROAD, BALSALL HEATH.

These beautiful Grounds, replete with every comfort, convenience, and accommodation, are situated in the highest, healthiest, and most salubrious Suburb of Birmingham. Private Parties accommodated. Splendid BAND every Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday.

DANCING every MONDAY and SATURDAY Evening, commencing at Six o'clock. [788

THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL,
BIRMINGHAM.

There is a VACANCY for an HONORARY OBSTETRIC OFFICER in the above Institution. Candidates (who must have a Doctor's Degree in Medicine of a British University, or be Fellows or Members of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Edinburgh, or Dublin), are requested to send in their Applications and Testimonials to the Committee of the Hospital, and sufficient evidence of their Degree or Diploma, to the Medical Committee, on or before FRIDAY, October 28, 1870.

Further particulars of the duties of the office, &c., may be obtained, on application, from the Secretary of the Hospital.
By order,
HENRY C. BURDETT,
72] *Secretary and General Superintendent.*

THE COMMITTEE of the MIDLAND COUNTIES MIDDLE CLASS IDIOT ASYLUM earnestly APPEAL for HELP in aid of the New Building Fund. "A Friend" has kindly offered £1000 provided £4000 additional can be raised by the 1st June, 1871, in the County of Warwick.

Up to the present time, £1600 has been promised towards the £5000. Intending Donors and Subscribers will much oblige by sending in their Promises at an early date. Amounts may be paid to the Account of the Asylum at the Birmingham Joint Stock Bank, Limited, or by crossed cheque or P.O. Order to the Secretary, Mr. W. G. Blatch, 24, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.

The following gentlemen have already consented to act on the Birmingham Local Committee.

Avery, Thomas, Esq.
Baker, Alfred, Esq.
Banks, Morris, Esq.
Bartlett, T. H., Esq.
Berry, Samuel, Esq.
Dixon, George, Esq., M.P.
Dixon, W. H., Esq.
Elkington, F. Esq.
Evans, W., Esq.
Evans, Rev. C.
Everitt, C. A., Esq.
Fleming, A. Esq., M.D.
Fletcher, Bell, Esq., M.D.
Foster, B. Esq., M.D.
Gem, Edward, Esq.
Godson, A. F., Esq.
Goodall, W. P., Esq.
Hanbury, S. Esq.
Hasluck, H. D., Esq.
Heslop, W. P., Esq., M.D.
Johnston, Jas., Esq., M.B.
Jordan, Furneaux, Esq.
Kynnersley, T. C. S., Esq.
Middlemore, W., Esq.
Parker, Adams, Esq.
Parker, Langston, Esq.
Pemberton, Oliver, Esq.
Ratcliff, Charles, Esq.
Russell, James, Esq., M.D.
Scowcroft, Rev. J. H.
Swinburn, J. F., Esq.
Tyndall, E. L., Esq.
Wade, W. F., Esq., M.D.
West, James F., Esq.
Wilkinson, Rev. W., D.D.
Yorke, Hon. and Rev. G.

By Order of the Committee,
62] W. G. BLATCH, *Secretary.*

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTISTS,
NEW STREET.

THE EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN DAILY,
From 10 till 6 o'clock.
AND ON MONDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS
From 7 till 10 o'clock.
ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING.
Season Tickets, 5s. Catalogues, 6d.
Birmingham, September 5th, 1870. [28

IF A MAN DOES HIS DUTY HE NEEDN'T DESPAIR. Song. Written by C. J. ROWE. Music by J. L. HATTON. Free by post for 18 stamps.

LUINI'S NEW MUSIC FOR THE PIANO.
ALL AT HALF-PRICE. Free by post.
FAR AWAY. Melody, Miss Lindsay. 3s.
TOO LATE, TOO LATE. Ditto. 3s.
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O FAIR DOVE, O FOND DOVE. A. S. Gatty. 3s.
THE TROUBADOUR'S SONG. C. Luini. 3s.
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LA MARSEILLAISE (the popular arrangement) for the Pianoforte. By GEO. W. WEST. 4s.; free by post 24 stamps.

ROCKSTRO'S NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.
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St. Patrick's Day.
Gipsy Countess.
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Gems from the Emerald Isle.
Echoes of Zurich.
Voices from the Hillside.
Echoes from the Green Isle.
Highland Dreams,
Flora Macdonald's Lament.
The Flower Gatherers.

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The Illustrated
MIDLAND NEWS

BIRMINGHAM, OCT. 15, 1870.

GARIBALDI to the rescue! The Liberator has a new mission. The champion of the Unity of Italy comes forth to put a stopper on United Germany. Three months ago France went to war with Prussia because the Germanic nations were becoming too compact. For nearly twenty years French troops occupied Rome in order to prevent the accomplishment of the idea of "Italy for the Italians." France Imperial, France Republican—the whole French people, in as far as they trouble themselves about foreign matters, have been jealous of the growth of two great Powers: Prussia and Italy. That jealousy it is that has involved the nation in its present disasters. That which France sought to prevent has been accomplished. Germany on the one side and Italy on the other are mighty nations, lords of all they survey. France lies bleeding at the feet of one of them, and Garibaldi comes to the rescue. The situation is peculiar. It is, indeed, a revelation of the Garibaldian tendency. He has been successful, in a manner, several times, but nevertheless the true object of his life has always been baffled. He is a Liberator, a conqueror, a deposer of tyrants, the architect of the fortunes of the House of Savoy, but he is, above all things, a Republican, and he has never been able to carry out anywhere his pet idea. Wherever two or three Republicans have been gathered together, there has been Garibaldi in the midst of them. Two or three years ago a great Peace Congress was held at Geneva, and there might be seen General Garibaldi and General Prim, hugging the apostles of universal brotherhood, and talking sublime fustian. So now Garibaldi is setting out from Tours, with a body of Franco-Italian Red Shirts, to do battle for France against Germany. Let us acknowledge that we shall rejoice if he distinguish himself, and create a diversion in favour of the losing side in this great conflict. France should gain some sort of vantage before she is brought to terms. But Garibaldi is deluded if he fancies that he is fighting for Republican France, or for a France disposed to be generous to giant young nations growing up to exercise a sway in Europe. A small portion of the population of France are Republicans, and they are among Frenchmen the most jealous of the supremacy of their country. It was the Republic and not the Empire that restored the Pope, and put an end to the Republic and Garibaldianism in Rome in 1859. The larger portion of the French people are Imperial, and care less for what takes place in Italy or Germany than for the maintenance of order and the suppression of Revolution at home.

THE war maps are out of date. Our table is covered with cartes and diagrams which are perfectly useless. What have we to do with Baden, Westphalia, the Bas Rhine, the Rhenish Provinces, and Belgium? These recent publications are mere waste paper. We must turn to an old atlas, and look for Tours, Orleans, Marseilles, the Mediterranean. And that is not all. There are suspicious movements in Russia. There is trepidation in Constantinople. Mr. Stanford must go to work afresh. Nothing less than a new map of the Eastern hemisphere will meet the case.

WE must not, however, alarm ourselves about Russia and the East. The time will probably come, at the conclusion of this war, when certain things will have to be considered and decided upon with respect to Turkey. There was a season during which the Czar of Russia—the late Emperor Nicholas, not Alexander II.—entertained designs for the partition of some portions of the rather extensive dominions of the Ottoman Porte, but the present Emperor has not betrayed any decided ambition in that direction. There are concessions he wants on the south-eastern side of his territory, which will probably be brought on the diplomatic carpet when the time comes for the making of a European treaty to settle the terms of the Franco-Prussian peace, and then we shall most probably learn that Bismarck has committed himself to the rendering of a certain amount of Prussian support to Russia with regard to Turkey. The question will be, how far the demands of the Czar are compatible with British, Austrian, and Italian notions. If, when the crisis comes, her Majesty's Ministers and Von Beust maintain a firm attitude, and are willing at the same time to yield something to Russia, in the shape of a guarantee for order and strong government on her frontier and complete liberty to the Greek Church in Turkey, it may be, and we hope will be possible to lay the foundations of a sound and lasting peace.

BISMARCKISM in Germany will soon be on its trial. Jacobi is in prison for expressing a doubt about the policy of annexing Alsace and Lorraine. Frankfort newspapers are suspended for telling the truth about the starvation of French prisoners captured at Sedan. With Republicanism rampant in France, and Bismarckian despotism in full sway in united Germany, we may look for squalls as soon as the war is over. There will be a long story to tell before the future Government of the Germanic States is agreed upon, and when the end comes Prussia may not after all occupy the important place she has fought for and intrigued for.

THE Church Congress comes to one of the most charming of the Midland towns next year. From Southampton to Nottingham is a long march. The contrast will be great. The people and the districts are extremely unlike. We expect to hear Church subjects handled with freshness and power in the capital of Notts. For Bishops and Clergy we can bespeak a very hospitable town welcome at the Congress of 1871.

THE ROYAL BIRMINGHAM SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

[SEVENTH NOTICE.]

251. "Bait." J. A. Houston, R.S.A.—The man's face and the woman's are too much alike. It is tastefully worked out.

252. "Near Kingston, Surrey." T. E. Meadows.—The colouring is defective.

253. "Lago di Garda, Italy." J. Vivian.—As a rule pictures of Italian scenery are too highly coloured, but this one is not. The water is very successfully rendered.

254.

"When day expiring in the west,
The curtain draws o'er nature's rest."—*Burns.*

Henry Moore.—Here we have two fine specimens of blue ducks, swimming in what appears to be a cart road—probably intended for a brook.

255. "Summer." T. Sidney Cooper, R.A. and W. H. Vernon.—The shadows on the waters to the left are neatly done, but altogether it is too bright and distinct.

256. "Mountain Road, near Corwen." S. H. Baker.—Displays merit, but is not attractive.

257. "Weary of Rest." J. W. Haynes.—The sky through the open window gives a fine contrast to the interior. It is a pleasing little work.

258. "Preparations for the Sheep Market." A. de Rylandt.—The mountain in the distance, rising up through the mist, is beautifully depicted. It is a little cold in colour.

259. "A Mountain Tarn, Cumberland." A. Pettitt.—A bit of skilful rock and heather painting.

260. "Isle of Arran, Scotland." E. A. Webster. The animals are not well done.

261. "The Mother's Return." Elizabeth Hunter.—An amusing picture, life-like, and pretty. The grouping is admirable.

262. "Horses in a Straw Yard." A. J. Stark.—Dull and heavy.

263. "Garden Scene." H. Barstone.—An absurd picture, without meaning or merit.

264. "A Naughty Boy." C. Grierson.—This is marked "sold." It alludes not to the purchaser, but to the picture. There is good expression in the naughty boy's face.

265. "Happy Days." F. J. Hill.—An ugly child, having the appearance of being in a state of intoxication.

266. "Fisher Boys." W. Helmsley.—Raw in colour.

267. "Near Hampton-in-Arden." A. F. Perrin. The sheep are too much like sacks of potatoes. The rest of the picture is well painted, but is a little too green.

268. "Allegro-non-Troppo." W. H. Starkey. A work of merit, but not one that will be admired as it deserves.

269. "Lake Scene, Evening." W. C. Smith.—We think there is some mistake in this picture. If there is a lake scene of this description, it should be visited, not on account of its beauty, but because the colour of the water and its surroundings are of so marvellous a nature.

270. "The Penitent." J. T. Peele.—There is a nice expression of countenance, but the hands are wretchedly done.

271. "Sledging Peat on the Siabod Flats, North Wales." J. H. Jones.—Some parts are nicely done.

272. "Venice." Mrs. W. Olliver.—There is not much originality in the work, but it is pretty.

273. "Setter and Game." Sylvester Martin.—There is an animal in this picture that requires some explanation. If it is a dog, there should be a line to that effect underneath the animal for the guidance of visitors. We would suggest that the line should be in small white letters—"This is a Dog," provided of course that it *is* a dog. Should it turn out to be a cow the word can be altered—"This is a Cow."

274. "The Appointed Hour." J. S. Lucas. The shade over the picture is too deep.

275. "Black Root Pool, Sutton."—The water is badly painted.

276. "Gretchen." A. B. Donaldson.—At first sight the work looks indifferently painted, but there is thought in it. The face takes character and feeling on inspection.

277. "Glen Etive, Scotland." D. Munrose, R.S.A.—The picture grows bright and assumes light and colour as we watch it. The mist rises from among the tor tops. The rocky foreground is excellent, but the water among the boulders is not so good.

278. "After a Stormy Day." Henry Chaplin.—This is unfortunately so hung that it is impossible to see it to advantage. The water is painty, and the general effect does not appear to be good.

279. "Grapes." Charles Stuart.—A remarkably good fruit picture. The study of fading leaves is admirable.

280. "Etchingham Church, Sussex." Margaret Rayner. Not skill enough is put into the work to conceal the materials. The stone arch is very well done.

281. "Spring Time—Felling Timber." Miss F. A. Martin.—There is the feeling of spring in it, but the wood grows too stiffly.

282. "Giving Sight to the Blind." T. P. Hall.—A lady-vistor reading the story of the miracle to an aged blind man. A conventional subject conventionally treated.

283. "The Harbour Bar is Moaning." Miss S. M. L. Taylor.—A sailor's wife with her babe looking out of cottage window across the threatening blue sea. An anxious face contrasted with rosy-cheeks of the child. It is a clever interior, and altogether a good little picture.

284. "Buttermere." Alfred Pettitt.—A pretty study of a lake and mistily illumined hills. The boat in the foreground is well done, and the general effect is satisfactory.

285. "On the Teme, Berwick." H. H. Lines.—Not a bad hit of perspective, but the water is not water.

286. "At Cradley, near Worcester." Henry Charles.—This work is marked "sold," the price being £8. The green is a little too green, and the foreground is not good; but the avenue is very well managed.

287. "Geraniums." J. W. Neville.—A moderately good flower picture.

288. "Paring Apples." Thomas Hollingsworth.—Marked "sold;" price, £15. A very good bit of interior, but the face and figure are poor.

289. "Connubial Billings." W. Weekes.—A luckless, peccant husband and angry housewife. The figures are well done. It is a picture to please the large number of people who like comic oil-paintings.

290. "There's nothing half so sweet in Life as Love's Young Dream." Mrs. C. Bisschop.—Boy and girl and love passages while mother sits over the fire sleeping. The faces are tame and not well painted.

281. "On Hampstead Heath." J. Godet.—A rather crude bit of landscape.

292. "Nora Creina." A. Fitzpatrick.—Not a bad picture of a pretty little child-girl; but it is not Moore's Nora Creina.

293. "Llyn-y-Gader, North Wales." Edwin Taylor. Marked "sold;" price, £6. It is not worth more.

294. "Near Hastings, Sussex." W. Luker.—Very well done. Avenue skilfully treated.

295. "Ready for a Ride." Florence Vernon.—Modestly valued at fifty shillings, and marked "sold." It is a considerable improvement on some former faces by this artist, and the attire is admirably done.

296. "Camellias." T. Collins. A fresh looking and well coloured flower-piece.

297. "On the Esk." Tom Pyne.—A painting in Constable's colours, and after the great Suffolk painter's manner. A successful work.

298. "The Green Corn rears its tender Spears into the Summer Air." W. H. Vernon.—There wants a little more artistic mellowness in the green corn. The piece of perspective is clever and pretty.

299. "Hayfield near Liss." A. Cole.—Formal. The subject was hardly worth the trouble.

300. "Dutch Cattle." A. Burke."—Rather rough, but the cow stands out from the canvas in a striking manner.

THE SCULPTURE.

In the Front Room (west) are a few specimens of sculpture. The three works in marble are all fine. One is a "Bust of an African Princess," by H. Weekes, R.A., set down at £84, beautifully modelled and finished. "The Playmates," by Peter Hollins, is full of exquisite feeling for form, though the child's face would bear a little more expression. "Hush!" by G. Halse, is not equal to the "Playmates," but it is a pleasing work. Miss Fellows contributes a medallion of "Elihu Burritt" and "Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen," both clever works.

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

Father Gavazzi delivers an anti-Popery lecture at the Temperance Hall, Birmingham, on Monday the 24th inst.

MR. DISRAELI IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Mr. Disraeli arrived on a visit to Earl Bathurst at Oakley Park, Cirencester, on Thursday evening. Being market and fair day the town was crowded. The Cirencester Chamber of Commerce adjourned its business, and proceeded to the railway station, attended by a large number of persons, to give the right hon. gentleman a hearty greeting. Mr. Disraeli was accompanied by Viscountess Beaconsfield. The reception was as enthusiastic as it was unexpected. The right hon. gentleman and the countess will stay at Oakley Park, where Lord Bathurst is intertaining a select circle of guests, for the remainder of the week.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A GATEKEEPER.—On Saturday morning, about five o'clock, Mr. John Scott, gatekeeper for the Sheepbridge Iron and Coal Company at the level crossing of the railway on the Whittingham and Chesterfield road, was killed by a train, both his legs being cut off between the ankle and knee joint. From the effects of this accident he died in the course of a few minutes. The accident is understood to have been caused by Mr. Scott inadvertently, on the approach of the train, opening one of two gates and turning off the danger signal before opening the other. The body was removed to Chesterfield

ELY CATHEDRAL.—For some time past extensive and important works, under the superintendence of Mr. G. G. Scott, have been in progress at Ely Cathedral. They consist chiefly of what is called the inner "binning" of the south transept, and the restoration of that department generally. The settlement of the building is supposed to arise from the drainage of the city. The choir as well as the transept has been affected by it. The tower at the west corner has likewise long exhibited signs of settlement; with a view to strengthen it, it has been girded up with wrought-iron bands of very great strength, and this, it is supposed, has secured the stability of the tower for generations to come.

BIRMINGHAM SOCIETY OF ARTISANS.—A meeting of the members of this society was held on Saturday evening (Mr. Wilkinson in the chair), when a paper was read by Mr. W. F. Callaway, on self-education, in the course of which he said he would suppose himself speaking to young men who were just learning to read and write, and who wanted to become intelligent men, and to be able to mix in society. His object was to direct them to the most easy way of obtaining as good an education as possible by self-culture. He recommended young men to be great thinkers, because thinking should precede either reading or writing. The object of the young student should be to develope the power of thought, so that he could apply them to any subject. He recommended the study of metaphysics and mathematics, and warned all young people to avoid sensational novels. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Callaway for his address.

BIRMINGHAM CORPORATION SEWAGE FARM.—The results achieved upon this farm are far from being what could be wished. In the first place, the pecuniary aspects of the undertaking are not satisfactory; and, in the next, there is the difficulty before, mentioned, of legal proceedings by adjoining landowners. The average quantity of sewage discharged at this farm is about 55 gallons per head per day for every inhabitant of the borough, or about 20,000,000 gallons per day. One great fault seems to be that the area of land under treatment is not nearly large enough to deal with so great amount of liquid. In fact it, it needs no demonstration that an area of about 130 acres cannot utlise more than a fraction of the sewage of a town of 360,000 inhabitants. So far as has been found practicable, the water has been turned on to the lands of adjoining, farmers and solid manure has been sold to a considerable extent. In 1869, 10,931 tons of sewage manure was sold to farmers; and, in 1868, 13,615 tons. The falling off in 1869 arose solely from greater difficulty in drying the manure, and not from any want of demand. On the corporation farm the chief crop grown is Italian rye grass, though some wheat is also raised. The total sum realised from the sale of produce was, in 1869, £839 0s. 2d.; not a very good result from land rented at £7 per acre.—*Food Journal.*

LEICESTER OCTOBER CATTLE FAIR.—The annual fair was held on Monday, when there was a fair attendance of farmers and cattle from Leicester and the adjoining counties. In the beast-market the supply was not so extensive as is usually the case at this fair, and was confined exclusively to stores, chiefly Hereford and Leicestershire breeds. Welsh and Irish steers were extremely scarce. The greater number of the animals were in very poor condition, and the few lots of good useful steers that were offered made from £17 to £19 a head. The inferior class could scarcely be disposed of at from £10 to £12 a head. The supply of sheep was not so large as last year, and the quality of the animals was far below the average. A few good lots of culled wethers, which were in prime condition, made about 50s. a head. In the bulk of the sheep, as also the beasts, the effects of the late drought were strikingly apparent, and many of them were with difficulty disposed of, at from 25s. to 30s. per head. A quantity of Leicestershire and Lincolnshire rams were sold by auction in the fair, the prices realised being considerably under those obtained last year. There was a pretty good show of horses so far as numbers were concerned, but good useful agricultural horses, which were most sought after, were very scarce, and made from 35 to 40 guineas each. There were scarcely any good hacks in the fair, but a good many old and inferior animals, which were quite a drug.

THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER AND SIR JOHN PAKINGTON ON THE EDUCATION ACT.—On Monday afternoon two new and commodious schools, the site for which has been given by Lord Beauchamp, who has also liberally subscribed towards their erection, were formally opened. They are situated at about a quarter of a mile from the parish church of Powick, and will supply a want long felt by the inhabitants. After Divine service at the church a procession of the children to the new schools took place, and among the speakers on the occasion were Sir John Pakington, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Worcester, and Lord Beauchamp, each of whom took the opportunity of speaking upon the new Education Act. The Lord Bishop said he looked upon the Act and its probable working with great satisfaction. He believed that in the main it would give a great impulse indeed to the elementary education of the poor throughout this country. Undoubtedly, in many places, education had been greatly neglected, but that deficiency would now be supplied; but the most satisfactory feature in regard to the new Act was this—that the people of this country were determined that religion should be inseparably connected with any national system of education (applause). Sir John Pakington, speaking on the same subject, endorsed his lordship's remarks, and said there were two points on which he could not refrain from touching. The first was to express his great satisfaction at the success which had crowned the efforts of the friends of education in that parish, in which all his life long he had taken a deep interest; and in the second place, to state that he viewed the provisions of the Act of Parliament which had lately been passed as a great, wise, and beneficent measure. But still he must say that in his humble judgment it had one great and terrible blot—that was the exclusion of a clause requiring the religious training and education of the people (hear, hear). He considered that to be a great and serious defect in the Act, but he hoped that from the excellent arrangements made in the parish of Powick religion would not be divorced from the secular instruction of the young (applause).

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER IN NOTTINGHAM.—On Monday a shocking attempt was made to murder a woman in Nottingham, the circumstances of the outrage being of a peculiarly brutal character. The would-be murderer is a labourer named William Astill, who has, until recently, being in the employ of Mr. Loverseed, contractor, and the unfortunate victim of his violence is his wife, Annie Astill, the daughter of respectable parents living in Shelton-street, off Great Freeman-street. Astill married his wife some years ago, and made her exceedingly miserable by the violence of his temper and by his habits. They had one child, and lived in Northumberland-street, where they had frequent quarrels, and where the poor woman was subjected to continual ill-treatment and brutality. After repeated warnings, she left her husband and went to reside with her father in Shelton-street. Thither her husband followed her, and annoyed her by his importunities and threats. She resisted all his endeavours to compel her to return to his house, and he subsequently left Northumberland-street and went to reside in Wellington-street. On Monday morning about eleven o'clock he called at the house in Shelton-street and asked to see his wife. She went to him and he demanded that she should immediately return with him. On her refusal to do so he used threats and supplications, and in the end left the house saying that he would return in the evening when doubtless she would have changed her mind. At four o'clock he again came to the house and went into one of the rooms where he was met by his wife. He asked her whether she had decided on returning home, and she replied in the negative. Immediately he pulled a pistol out of his pocket, and fired it at her. The ball grazed her temple, and ploughed a deep wound across her head, from which blood flowed profusely. Her mother heard the shot, and screamed for assistance. Astill, when he saw that his wife was not killed, rushed at her, seized a razor, and attempted to cut her throat. She struggled with him, and a fearful scene occurred. He struck her about the head with his disengaged hand, and tried to knock her down; but she, despite the weakness resulting from loss of blood, fought against him, and clasped the blade of the razor in her hands, and succeeded in breaking it. Her hands were cut in a frightful manner, and after desperate efforts on the part of his victim to effect her escape from the room, Astill overpowered her, and with the broken razor gashed her throat in a horrible way. He inflicted an open, oblong wound, extending almost from the ear to the chin, but happily the position of the body prevented him from cutting the windpipe, and before he could effect his purpose assistance arrived, and he rushed out of the house. The confusion was so great that no one thought of following him, and he succeeded in making his escape, leaving behind him the pistol, the razor, and his hat. He was seen by a tradesmen in the neighbourhood, running hatless along Northumberland-street in the direction of Wellington-street, and the people with whom he lodged informed the police that he entered the house, took a hat, and went out again without giving a word of explanation. The poor victim of his brutality was found lying in the house in Shelton Street in a state of unconsciousness, and messengers were at once despatched for medical assistance. Dr. Souter arrived, and dressed her wounds, which were of a fearful character. Since then she has been progressing favourably, and it is thought that she will recover.—*Nottingham Express.*

HOOD'S JOKES ON HIMSELF.—The very fingers, so aristocratically slender that now hold the pen hint plainly at the "ills flesh is heir to;" my coats have become great-coats, my pantaloons are turned into trowers, and by a worse bargain than Peter Schlemil's, I seem to have retained my shadow and sold my substance. In short, as happens to premature old port wine, I am of a bad colour, with very little body. I am working, nevertheless, with pen and pencil, in spite of the M.D.'s. who ordered me to do nothing; but I found it too hard to do that. I preferred writing and drawing. Besides which, for all my ill-lookingness, there is one coming to draw me, and another to model me, as if I were fat enough to bust. Luckily I am capital at sitting just now, and not bad at lying; as to walking or standing, I am as feeble almost as a baby on my pins, which, by the way have dwindled into needles.

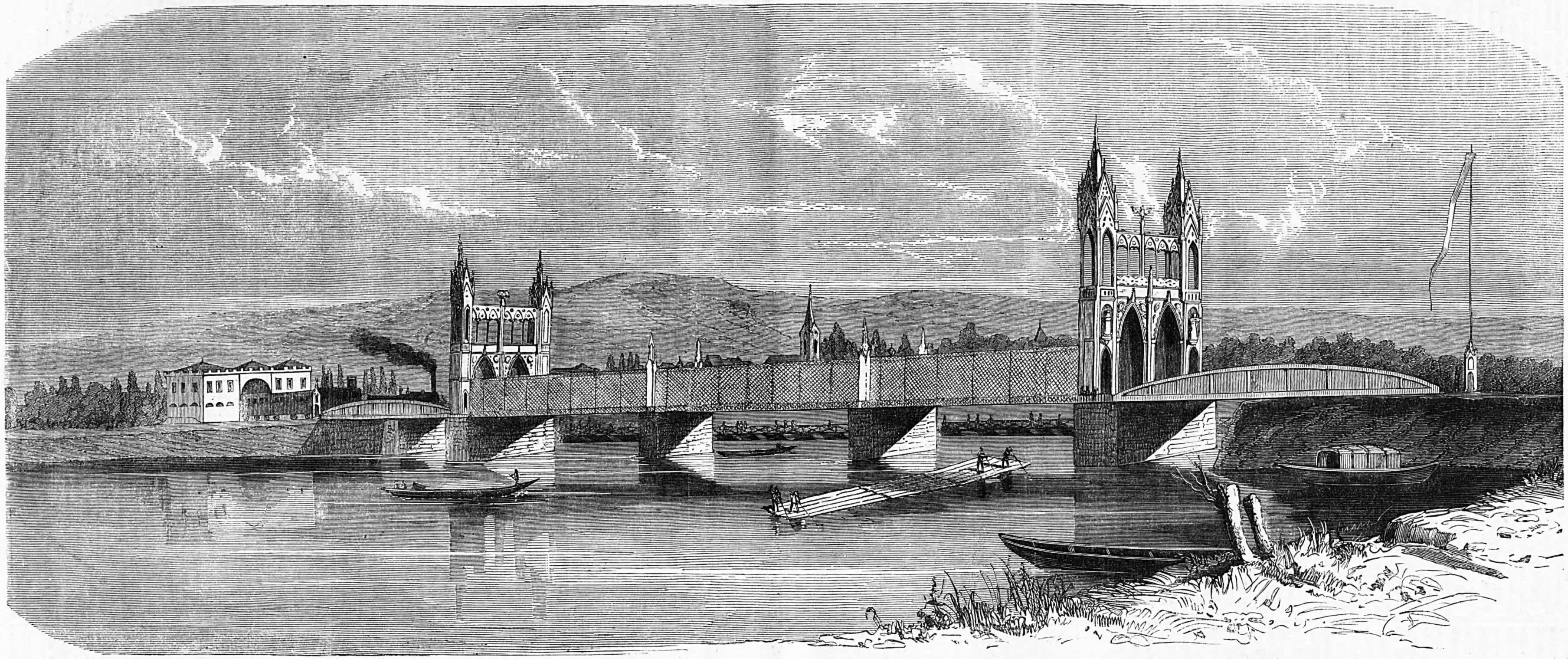
DENTISTRY.—We noted, a week or two since, the introduction of a new and perfectly successful method of extracting teeth absolutely without pain to the patient. We are called on now to report upon a contrivance for the fixing of "everlasting artificial teeth," without inflicting any suffering or annoyance. Mr. Lyons, of New-street, Birmingham, has the secret.

WARMTH.—The autumn winds grow keen and searching. The lady's problem of the season is so to attire herself as to be comely in appearance as well as warm. Shellard and Hodgson, of High-street, Birmingham, have devoted great attention to the solution of the problem.

THE RHINE BRIDGE AT KEHL.

The war on the Rhine is over, and the damage done in the name of war has already begun to be repaired. The handsome lattice bridge depicted on this page belongs to to the line of railway which runs between Germany and France across that portion ot the Rhine which has been until the present war a French and German frontier.

The station on the west side of the bridge is Strasburg, that on the east side is Kehl, which stands in Baden. One of the earliest acts of the belligerents was to prevent this bridge from being any longer a means of communication between the two hostile countries. The Badenese blew up that portion which rested on German soil, and the French operated on the pier on the east side to prevent the Prussian army from getting across it. A few weeks ago we gave a picture representing the Baden end of the bridge in the act of being blown into the air; we now present a sketch of the whole bridge restored. Immediately upon the capitulation of Strasburg the works were repaired, and, for nearly a fortnight, trains have been running acrosss it daily, re-opening the old communication between Baden and Alsace. There is really no more war on the immediate borders of the Rhine, and the people of Kehl are, no doubt by this time finding their way to Strasburg market, as they did before their honest commerce was so suddenly interrupted by the declaration of war at Paris. But a great change has come over the control of Kehl bridge. It is now German at both ends. Before the war one end was French and the other Badenese; its gates were closed at a certain early hour every night; and there were soldiers of two nationalities on patrol on the two ends, who met near the middle and returned, and it is related that these sentinels, though peace had existed between the two countries for more than fifty years, held no parley with each other, but maintained a semi-hostile and jealous reserve, and were extremely particular that neither soldier should, in his beat, set a foot over a certain line. To-day, if there is a French soldier within sight of Kehl bridge on either side he is a prisoner in the hands of the Prussians, and it is doubtful whether any of us will live to see the bridge of Kehl henceforth anything but German.



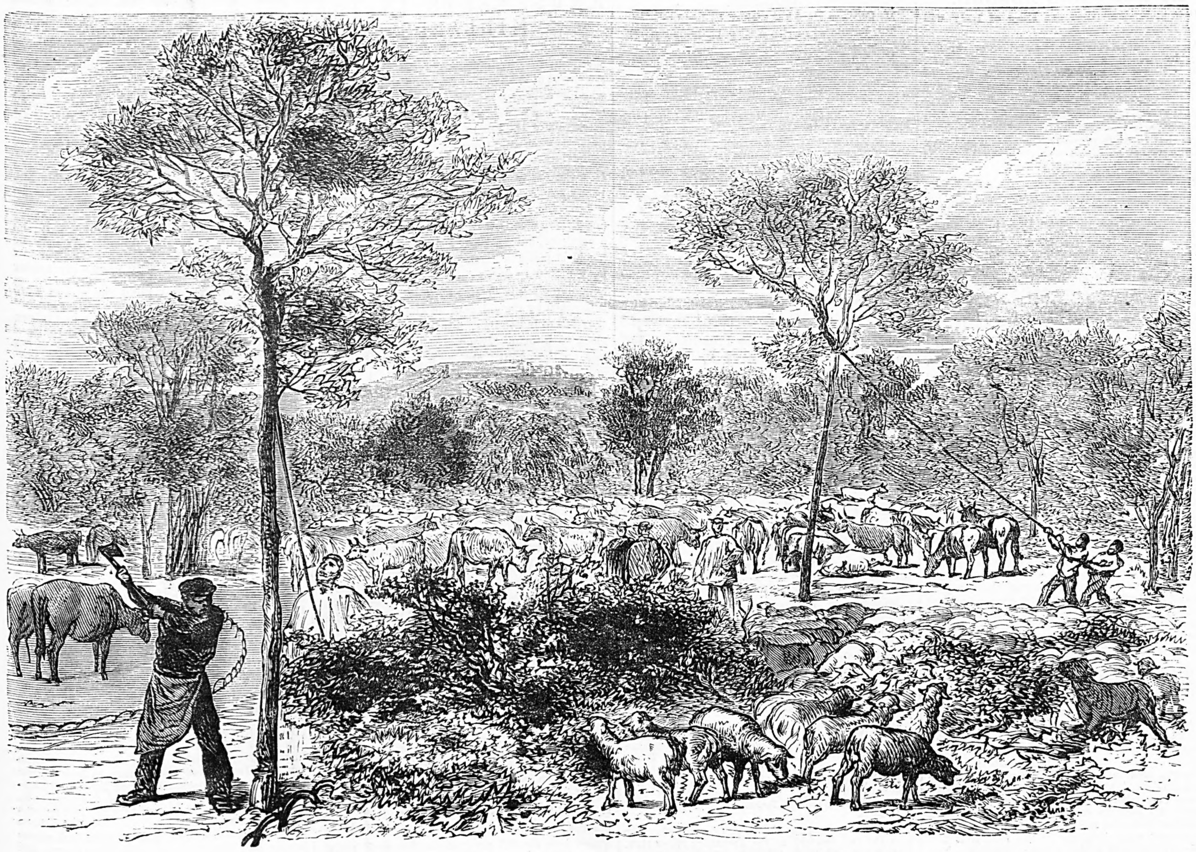
THE RHINE RAILWAY BRIDGE AT KEHL.

MEAT FOR THE PARISIANS.

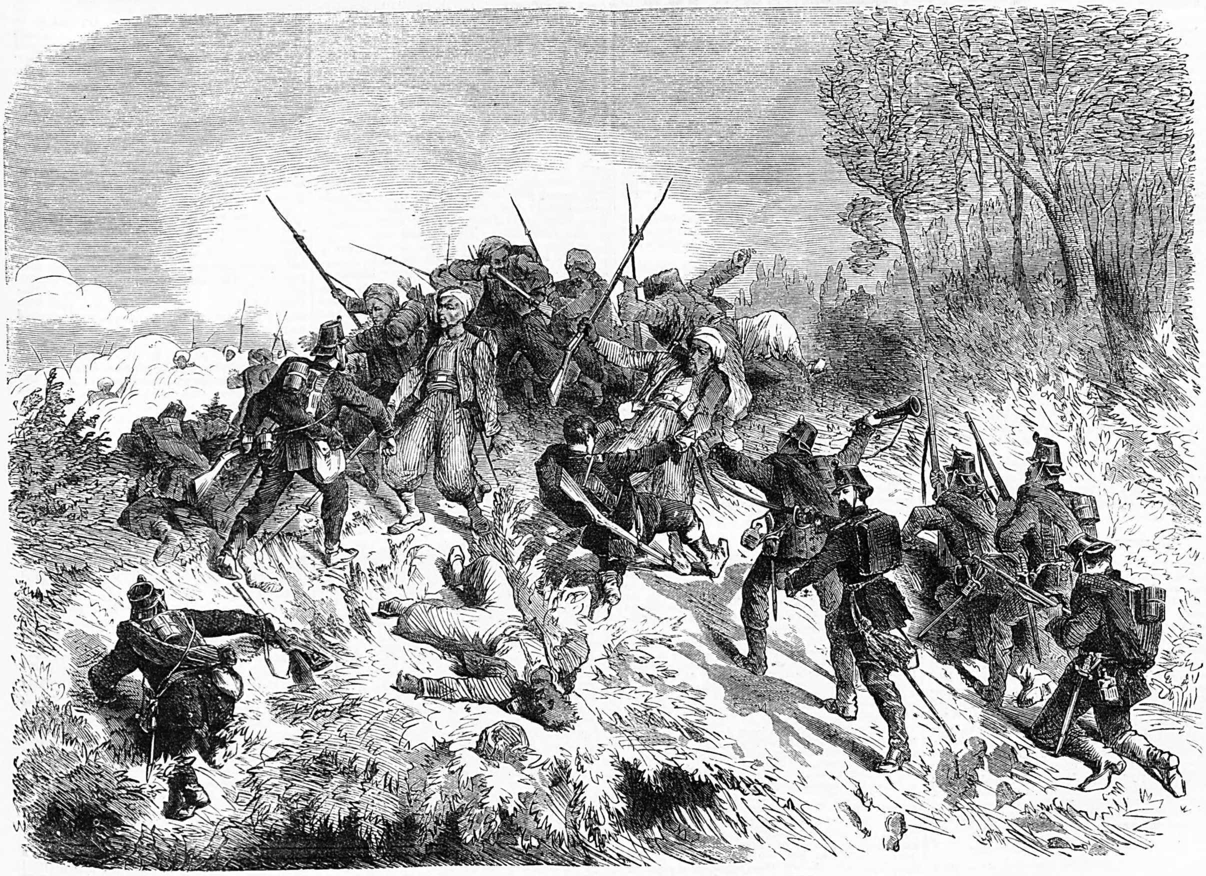
The oxen and sheep, represented in the picture on the upper half of the opposite page, are shown as they appeared when they were first gathered together in the Bois de Boulogne, in the preparations for the state of siege which has set in severely since. The men are at work cutting down the trees, in order at once to open to the defenders of Paris a view of the operations of the enemy investing the city, and to make a clear space for the keeping and feeding of the stock. According to the statements of French newspapers, published a fortnight after the battle of Sedan, in the arrangements for provisioning Paris, 100,000 oxen and 500,000 sheep, with grain and forage necessary for their keep, had been disposed partly in the Bois de Boulogne and partly in a large number of parks improvised for that purpose in the interior of Paris. Besides this it was declared that more than sixty millions of rations of preserved beef, mutton, pork, and dried fish were stored in the depôts against the time of need, and an abundance of straw, hay, and oats was in stock for feeding the horses of the soldiery and civilians. "As for wines and spirits," says this informant, "it is very well known that, even in ordinary times, there is always enough of those in Paris to last six months." Nevertheless Paris has now been invested only about three weeks, and signs are not wanting that provisions will soon run short. It is not believed possible that, to say nothing of bombardment, the people of Paris can hold out till Christmas, and it is hard to say what they have to gain by defending themselves; for it seems likely that in a few weeks all France will be in the hands of the Prussians.

TURCOS AT WOERTH.

The scene on the lower half of the opposite page is that of the capture of a body of Turcos towards the close of the battle of Woerth. A very large number of Turcos and Zouaves were made prisoners at that battle. They are reported by the correspondents of the German newspapers to have shown very little courage on the field that day, and to have become quite demoralized as the Prussians gained ground on the French forces. The Turcos took refuge in the woods and vineyards, but were speedily sought out and made prisoners. Our engraving is from a clever sketch made on the spot by a wounded Prussian officer. It depicts the surrounding of a band of Turcos, who, after a short resistance, allowed themselves to be captured. The Germans express their astonishment that the "sons of the grande nation" are not ashamed of their African comrades.



FOOD FOR THE BESIEGED: CATTLE STORED IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.



TURCOS SURROUNDED AND TAKEN CAPTIVE BY PRUSSIAN JAGERS AT WOERTH.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

It is understood that the King of Italy will enter Rome next Tuesday.

An earthquake occurred in Calabria on the 6th inst. by which many lives have been lost, and immense damage done. The villages of Mangona, Civita Cillana, and Longobuego have been almost entirely destroyed.

The Captain.—The court-martial on the loss of the captain has been finally closed, the decision being that through pressure of sail and a heavy sea the vessel capsized, and that no blame is attributable to any of the survivors.

The first order given to Messrs. Delarue & Co., for the new Halfpenny Post Cards, was for 100 millions. One advertising firm made application for 50,000 of the new Post Cards to be delivered some days before the close of last month.

Lord St. Leonards died at his residence, Boyle Farm, Thames Ditton, on Wednesday. The learned and famous peer was eighty-nine years of age. He had a national reputation as Lord Sugden before he was known as Lord St. Leonards.

It is understood that at a conference of the Society of Friends, held in London on Saturday, it was resolved to open a special subscription for the relief of non-combatants suffering from the results of the present Continental war. The aid to be given will be dispensed by the society's own agents.

The foundation stones of two new wings to the almshouses of the Printers' Almshouses and Orphan Asylum at Wood Green were laid on Saturday by Mrs. Figgins, widow of the eminent type-founder, and Earl Stanhope, who laid the foundation stone of the original building about twenty-one years ago.

A recent number of the *Nationale* received per balloon at Rouen, say that the dome of the Invalides has been covered with gray cloth in order to prevent the gilding upon it serving as a target for the prussians. The windows of the art galleries of the Louvre have been filled with bags of sand, and many of the pieces of sculpture have been covered with plaster of Paris to prevent their being damaged. On the Quai du Louvre a large reservoir has been constructed of sheet iron.

Agrarian Outrage in Ireland.—We regret to record what may be described as another agrarian outrage in Ireland. A Cork telegram informs us that a young gentleman named Elliot, the son of a landed proprietor, was fired at near Tarbert, on Friday evening, by a ruffian, who, seeing that he had only slightly wounded his intended victim, attacked him with a heavy bludgeon, and in all probability would have killed him outright but for the energetic interference of a man who was accompanying Mr. Elliot. A Chancery suit in regard to some land is believed to be the cause of the outrage, which is rendered more heinous by the fact that the perpetrator is said to be a hired assassin. For the present the wretch has escaped.

Murderous Carelessness. — On Sunday, afternoon between one and two, a melancholy occurrence happened at Ipswich, by which a young woman was instantaneously shot. Eliza Spurgeon, about twenty, was at the house of Walter Chambers (the two being engaged), in St. Helen's, Ipswich. The family had just done dinner, when Chambers, who is a member of the Ipswich Rifle Corps, took up his rifle to do something to it. The young woman Spurgeon asked him how he fired it, and he proceeded to show her. Unfortunately the rifle was loaded and went off. The bullet hit the young woman behind the left ear, carrying away that part of her head, and scattering her brains about the wall of the room. Chambers immediately ran for medical aid, and surgeons were soon in attendance, but only to see the corpse of the hapless young woman. Chambers had been competing for prizes on the previous day in connection with his corps.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—In the Shepton Mallett district, Somerset, this malady has appeared on forty fresh farms, 700 animals having been attacked. Within that division thirty-nine pigs and two cows have died from the disease. In Weston district, also in the same county, the disease is on the increase, 145 being the number of animals attacked. At Sherborne, in Dorset, the farms of the following persons have been declared to be infected:—Mr. G. Mitchell, Getminster; Mr. John Neale, Chetnol; Mr. Albert Trim, Bishop's Caundle; Mr. E. English. Holwell; Mr. John Edmunds, Sherborne; Mr. W. Childs, Melbury Osmond; Mr. B. Littlehales, Holwell; Mr. Joseph Warren, Folke; Mr. W. Trim, Holwell; Mr. T. Barter, Holwell; and Mr. S. Miller, of the same place. The disease prevails extensively in the Salisbury, Malmesbury, Marlborough, Swindon, Warminster, and Devizes districts in Wilts, on about 120 farms. At Stockbridge eight heifers have been killed by order of the veterinary inspectors.

Tobacco.—The quantity of unmanufactured tobacco imported into the United Kingdom last year amounted to 52,588,590lb. The analysis shows that 1,456,623lb. came from the Hanse Towns, 6,350,957lb. from Holland, 312,317lb. from Greece, 1,752,587lb. from Turkey Proper, 1,334,718lb. from the Phillipine Islands, 594,339lb. from Japan, 242,976lb. from Cuba, 1,872,765lb. from New Granada, 37,046,032lb. from the United States, and 1,645,276 from other countries. The Commissioners of Customs predicted an augmented importation of what is called the stemmed variety, and it appears from the returns that the importation of this kind of tobacco rose, as compared with the previous year, from 13,612,823lb. to 26,650,875lb., or an increase of nearly cent. per cent. This has arisen chiefly on account of the increase of importation from the United States; but the supplies from all other countries continue to fall off, and have now reached the lowest point ever occupied since the year 1860, the year before the commencement of the American war.

"Every mother and housekeeper must often act as family physicians in the numerous illnesses and accidents that occur among children and servants. For many of these cases I have used Perry Davis's Pain Killer, and consider it an indispensable article in the family medicine box."—*New York Examiner*.

GOSSIP.

M. Gustave Doré has arrived in London.

Mr. Farnie will write a new burlesque for the Adelphi Theatre.

Mr. Mapleson will open her Majesty's Theatre for a brief season shortly.

Balfe is writing a new opera, to be called "Knight of the Leopard."

Mr. Charles Millward is writing the Christmas burlesque for St. James's Theatre.

The *Leicester Daily Express*, a new Conservative paper, has died a natural death.

Mme. Uhrich, the wife of the Governor of Strasbourg, was the famous danseuse Taglioni.

Miss Kate Reignolds has met with great success at the Theatre Royal, Montreal.

Mr. Charles Mathews's son has lately arrived from Australia. He says that his parents are blooming.

Miss Carry Nelson has commenced a twelve nights' engagement at the Princess's Theatre, Edinburgh.

Nilsson and Lefranc are engaged to sing with the Boston Handel and Hadyn Society four times this season.

Moltke and Steinmetz, the Prussian generals, commenced their military career fighting the First Napoleon.

Mr. Theodore Hamilton played Enoch Arden at the Opera House, Newark, on the 7th, supported by an excellent company.

From the *Orchestra* we learn there will be no Italian Opera season next year under Mr. George Wood's management.

Carlotta Patti has lost greatly by spurious tickets at Rio Janeiro. Seven hundred dollars worth were taken one evening.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert's blank-verse fairy piece, called the "Temple of Truth," will be produced at the Haymarket on October 24.

Miss Muloch's new work, to be published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, is entitled "Fair France; Impressions of a Traveller."

Mr. Bayard Taylor's translation (says the *Athenæum*) of "Faust" will be published in a few days. Both the parts are included in Mr. Taylor's version.

Miss Emma Theresa Maguire, wife of Mr. Thomas Maguire, of the Opera House, San Francisco, expired on the 30th of August, after a brief illness.

The performance at the Strand for the widow and children of the late Joseph Irving, was not successful in a monetary point of view.—*Court Circular*.

That singular and most erractic publication, *Charles's Wain*, is to reappear in November. It will contain the opening chapters of a new novel.—*London Figaro*.

It is stated that Mr. Blanchard Jerrold will present himself for a seat at the new Metropolitan Education Board, for the division of the Tower Hamlets.

M. Faure, the famed baritone-basso of the Grand Opera in Paris, and who has achieved such popularity at the London Italian Opera Houses, is now in London.

The latest accounts of Mdlle. Lucelle, who met with the sad accident at the Alexandra Music Hall, Manchester, last week, represent her as progressing favourably.

The *Musical Standard* says that all the great singers and actors who did not leave Paris prior to the declaration of the state of siege are now on duty on the ramparts.

Four of the eyeless fish of the Mammoth Caves of Kentucky have been brought to the Dublin Zoological Gardens by Dr. Mapother, and are living there in perfect health.

Mr. Bentley promises us "The Life of Henry Temple, Viscount Palmerston," with "Selections from his Diaries and Correspondence," by Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, G.C.B., M.P.

The Lydia Thomson Troupe appeared during the week ending the 10th ult. at Springfield and other New England cities. They commenced an engagement on the 12th at the Boston Theatre.

The Griswold Opera House, Troy, commenced its regular season on the 5th ult., when the farce of the "Happy Man," and Mr. Charles Gayler's drama, "The Mountoin Bell," were represented.

It has been stated to the *Musical Standard* as a singular fact that the Sacred Harmonic Society of Exeter Hall has never performed either Handel's first or last oratorio, "Esther" or "Jephtha."

There seems to be no end to the reproduction of the "Waverly Novels." After having been published in almost every form, and almost at every price, they are to be issued in penny weekly numbers.

Since Mr. Howlett wrote his paper lately read before the British Association, another syncdal revolution of the sun has again manifested a marvellous display of spots in the same regions of the northern hemisphere.—*Athenæum*.

Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. are about to publish a new novel. It is entitled "Six Months Hence," and purports to be "Passages from the Life of Maria (*née*) Secretan." It is said to be a most meritorious work.—*London Figaro*.

Mr. Edwin Forrest, the celebrated tragedian, has been playing a round of his favourite characters at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, opening on the 5th ult. as Richelieu, when he met with an immense reception from a crowded house.

The *Athenæum* falls into a curious mistake respecting the authorship of a remarkable letter by an American on the State of Paris. It assumes the writer to be Mr. J. Lothrop Motley, whereas it is pretty well understood the author was General Burnside.—*London Figaro*.

"The *Illustrated Midland News*," says the *London Mirror*, "has now completed the first year of its existence, and, we are happy to observe, has secured to itself that popularity which we predicted for it on its first publication. Established as a newspaper for the Midland counties, it is ably conducted, and its illustrations are of a very high order."

Pauline Viardot Garcia is about to visit London, to resume her professional career. Her fortune has been sacrificed by the war in France, of which country her husband is a native. Whilst M. Viardot is at Tours, having joined his former political and literary colleagues in office, Madame Viardot has been compelled to quit her residence in Baden-Baden to begin a fresh career.

Mr. Edwin Booth has been drawing overflowing audiences to M'Vicker's Theatre, Chicago, and has appeared several evenings as Brutus, Shylock, Iago, Sir Giles Overreach, and Benedict. The late Mr. Stirling Coyne's drama, "The Home Wreck," has been produced at Aiken's Museum, and "New Men and Old Acres," "Fernonde," and "Frou-Frou" are underlined for speedy production at that establishment.

The *Musical Standard* hears that Madame Parepa is about to make a tour through America with an English opera troupe taken from London. Madame Adelina Patti (the Marquise de Caux) will shortly leave London for St. Petersburg, where she is expected next month. Madame Alboni (the Countess of Pepoli) is staying in London for some time, and opportunities of hearing her are not unlikely to be afforded.

AMUSEMENTS IN THE MIDLANDS.

Birmingham.—Mr. John Clarke, a favourite comedian in Birmingham, entered upon an engagement at the Theatre Royal on Monday night, when he appeared as *Judah Lazarus* in "Philomel." There was a great falling off in the attraction of the bill of fare compared with the previous week, and there was also a great falling off in the attendance. Mr. Craven's "Philomel" is more extravagant than some of the worst penny novels. In one act a servant nearly shoots a Jew—the Jew takes the weapon and fires it at one *Boulay* who is trying to throw *Philomel* over a precipice, having previously been in pursuit of her lover pistol in hand. *Boulay* seizes the Jew by the throat, and an old man comes in from behind and seizes *Boulay* by the throat. *Boulay* is dragged by the old man to the precipice, and they fall over together, nearly carrying the Jew along with them. *Philomel* and her lover enter; pile on the agony; are, as a matter of course, united; and the curtain falls. We have not attempted to give our readers an idea of the plot; the labour would not be appreciated. Mr. Clarke was the be all and end all of the play, and when he was off the stage it was a very stale affair indeed. Barry Sullivan, the eminent tragedian, enters upon an engagement on Monday next. For the week following, Mr. Simpson has secured the services of the Royal Italian Opera.—The novelty at the Prince of Wales Theatre during the past week has been the spectacular drama of "Fire-Fly," in which Miss Edith Sandford has appeared as actress, authoress, and equestrienne. "Etna," the trained horse, was an important performer in the sensational drama, and was skilfully managed by Miss Sandford. We have not space to describe the plot, but a few of the headings quoted from the bill will, we think, give a tolerable idea of the play:—"The Arab Chief," "The victory of love," "The Duchess and the Trooper," "Death in life," "The captive child," "After many years," "Face to face," "A glimpse of Paradise," "Gained and lost," "The setting of the sixth sun," "Hero and Martyr," "Potting the Arabs," "The dawn of the seventh day," "Vengeance for Zara," "The horse Etna ascends through flood and flame." Mr. Buckstone and the Haymarket Company are announced for next week. There is a capital programme for each night. During their stay the Haymarket Company will perform "School for Scandal," "Lend me Five Shillings," "New Men and Old Acres," "No Song no Supper," "The Rivals," "High Life below Stairs," "Babes in the Wood," "She Stoops to Conquer," and "Box and Cox." The two last-named plays will be given on Friday night for the benefit of Mr. Buckstone.—At Curzon Hall the Japanese Troupe have been giving a series of performances during the week. The feats enacted by the troupe are wonderfully clever, showing great skill, daring, and agility. Each evening the programme has been changed, so that the public have not been able to complain of want of novelty. The troupe will remain next week.—A great attraction in this town during the week has been Miss Lydia Howard, the "fairy actress," at the Exchange. This young lady is not more than six years old, and she displays a perfectly marvellous power of dramatic impersonation. We have before us a little history of this remarkable child, written by Madame Clara Sicard, in which it is related that Miss Howard made her *debût* in London as Prince Arthur, and recited with marked effect "The May Queen," when she was only twenty-two months old. In order not to force the mental faculties of a child showing such marked talent in her very infancy she has not yet been taught to read, but learns her parts from dictation. Of her performances on the stage we can only say that they are astonishing, and form an extremely interesting entertainment. Miss Howard appears every evening. On Saturday and Monday evenings she will be assisted by a celebrated operatic vocalist.

Nottingham.—Lady Don is doing a most successful business at the Theatre Royal. She has astonished the people of the Midland Counties by introducing the electric light on the outside of the theatre.

Bristol.—Mr. Robertson's new piece "Birth," was performed at Bristol, with Mr. Sothern as the chief character, on Wednesday evening. The theatre was filled, and the actors were called before the curtain at the close of each scene. Nevertheless, the comedy is not considered by the local press to be superior to most of Mr. Robertson's plays. Mr. Sothern, as *Jack Randall*, in the new piece, impersonates a young playwright, whose position enables him to bring two hostile families—one aristocratic, the other moneyed—together in happy marriages. On Friday night Barry Sullivan commenced a short engagement. The play was Shakespere's "Hamlet," in which the popular tragedian personated the melancholy Prince. Barry Sullivan's general view of the character is that adopted by the most learned of the Shakesperian critics, and he has embodied in his portrait some ideas which are not only new but at the same time natural and intelligible, thus imparting to the performance novelty without in any way detracting from consistency. The play was genially rendered, and elicited frequent applause. On Saturday night Mr. Sullivan played the *Duke of Gloucester*, in Shakespere's "Richard the Third," a performance which could hardly be surpassed, and which is indeed regarded by many critics as the finest since the days of the elder Kean.

Bath.—Miss Cleveland (Mrs. Vincent) has had a most successful engagement at the Theatre Royal, Bath. It must be in the memory of most theatre-goers (says the *Bath Express*) that she was for several years the leading lady in Mr. Chute's company, during which time the Rignolds, Coghlan, Vincent, Stirling, Wood, Madge Robertson, the Misses Terry, and Miss Hodson, were all members of the same company, and all of whom have since made for themselves a good position on the London stage. Miss Cleveland went out to Australia with her husband, where with him she created a great *furore*, and they took the first rank in the highest branch of the dramatic art in the colony. Unfortunately Mr. Vincent lost his life by accident, and to this we owe Miss Cleveland's return to England. For her first appearance in Bath she chose Mosenthal's sensational play of "Leah," in which play she made such an impression abroad. As may be supposed, her *entrée* was the signal for a burst of applause such as is only heard when a great actor or popular favourite seeks the suffrages of an audience. On Thursday night she played *Lady Isabel* and *Madame Vine*, in "East Lynne." Here the versatility of her genius and inborn dramatic talent is manifest, and in her range of style and power to command the emotions of her audience she shows herself a great actress. The performance concluded each evening with the comedy of "Checkmate." The play is sparkling with wit, and, having the advantage of capital acting, made a very successful hit. Mr. Gibson, Mr. Royston, Miss Booth, and Miss Romer played their parts in it so well that the house was kept in one continual roar of applause. On Friday night Miss Cleveland took her benefit, when Mr. Charles Dillon played with her in the "Merchant of Venice." On Saturday night Miss Cleveland and Mr. Dillon appeared for the last time in a revival of "Macbeth," when a special choir was engaged for the music, extra people for the stage business, and new dresses and appointments for the actors, in order that the sublime tragedy might be rendered with due effect.

Women and Money Matters.—There is a peculiar infirmity of character produced by the position of women with regard to money matters. Since money getting is not supposed to be their business, the providing for the family does not concern them. They will spend what they have with the utmost care and economy—but they spend it all. If they become aware that more is to be had they immediately want it. A woman who is content and cheerful in conducting a household with one servant, thinks herself wronged in such a position if she knows that the husband has the means to pay for two. As to any other uses to be made of the money she knows little of them, for she has never been taught. If she had ever learnt to look to the future, it would have made her thoroughly discontented with her position and employments. Who that is old enough to know the history of a few lives could not point out men who have always been steady and industrious, and whose labour has been crowned with fair success, and yet who have left their children in poverty, because the family expenditure always increased a little faster than the means? Yet the wives were not selfish nor extravagant—they were only untaught. Ought they to learn to look to the future? Then they will never be content to stand powerless in presence of the evils that future may bring. They must strike again, and they must wish to know how to do it more effectually than by doing a servant's work, or superintending the expenses of one small household. The best thing that their friends can wish for the women of the next generation is the ability to earn money. Not merely the habit of working—the great majority have that now in a high degree, but the knowledge how to work to profit. If the habit of so working becomes common, it will produce a change for the better in in their position greater than any law, social or political, could bring about.—*Victoria Magazine*.

Fashions for October.—We learn from *Le Follet* something of *la mode* for autumn. Costumes are more draped than ever, and this style appears likely to continue through the winter; but plaited flounces are much less worn than formerly. They are replaced by one wide flounce cut on the bias, gathered so as to form a fan-shaped heading, and put on with a bias fold, single, double or triple. A plaid or checked material will be much in vogue as underskirts for tunics of various neutral shades, as grey, brown, or above all, black. These tunics, draped in different styles, will be trimmed with a narrow gathered flounce or with a fringe to match; but for very young ladies and children a trimming formed of one or more bias folds, made of the same material as the petticoat, may be substituted. Costumes are also made of two shades—grey over blue, drab or buff over brown, violet over black, &c. Black tunics are the most useful. These costumes of two colours are generally trimmed thus:—A grey tunic over violet has grey bias folds, piped with violet, the underskirt having one or more flounces, all violet. As the colder weather sets in, a small paletot, cut up at the back and sides, may be worn with these tunics out of doors. For more elegant costumes, lighter colours and richer trimmings are worn—taffetas, foulard, and poplin, with velvet. Black velvet is not worn as trimming on coloured material. The trimming matches the dress. White dresses, however, may have any colour upon them. Lace will be worn more than ever as a trimming for dresses and jackets or mantles—white upon light dresses, black upon dark. Waists are made rather longer, and basques are still much in favour. Nearly all the bodies are open in front; some square, but more frequently open in a point, and finished off at the waist by bows or straps. The very graceful long casaques are elegant when worn over a low-bodied dress. They can be made of any thin material—white gauze, grenadin, or muslin, trimmed with flounces and Valenciennes. For bonnets, straw, plain and fancy, is more fashionable this autumn than it has been for several years past. Those with small crowns and very raised fronts are the most novel. Those of white straw may be trimmed with velvet of any colour, or black ribbon mixed with bright-coloured flowers.

The *Musical Standard* remarks that Gilmore's International Jubilee is to bring the Boston (U.S.) musical season to a close. It is stated that the orchestra will consist of 20,000 performers, and the audiences are to number 100,000 persons.

THE A.B.C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.

BEING A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE ORNAMENTAL ART OF THE WORLD IN ALL AGES.

BYZANTINE.

The Byzantine style of ornament was so widely spread and so thoroughly identified with all mediæval art, that its influence did not entirely cease until the establishment of the Renaissance in the fifteenth century. In this country it extended as far north as York and Hexham; it is still the standard type in Russia; and it is the exclusive model of the whole system of architecture of the Mahommedans from Benares to Cadiz, from Cairo to Damascus.

Both the Lombard and the Norman may, in a technical point of view, be considered mere modifications or varieties of the Byzantine; certainly there are few examples of the Romanesque out of Italy which were not derived directly or indirectly from Byzantium.

There is this difference between the Byzantine and the Lombard and Norman varieties just referred to, that in the two latter the symbolism is a mere matter of habit and is not unfrequently wholly disregarded in the ornamental details. In fact, the Romanesque is a simple debasement of Roman art, while the Byzantine combined Roman art with the symbolic elements introduced by the new Christian religion, bearing a relation to other styles similar to that which the Assyrian bears to earlier styles.

The historian tells us of the profligacy of the inhabitants of Byzantium sufficiently interesting to be quoted. They are described as an idle and depraved people, spending their time for the most part in loitering about the harbour, carousing over the fine wine of Maronda and the neighhood. In war, they trembled at the sound of a trumpet, in peace they quaked before the shouting of their own demagogues; and during the assault of Philip II. they could only be prevailed on to near the walls by the savour of the extempore cook shops distributed along the ramparts. Nevertheless when Constantine, struck with the advantages which the situation of Byzantium presented, resolved to build a new city on the site of the old and transfer the seat of Government to it, eminent men arose from among the inhabitants, and art received a vast impetus from the opportunity there afforded for its encouragement and display.

TABLE TALK.

There is something in a high wind that is difficult to believe in except when it is roaring. Choose a calm, pleasant day in summer, and try to recall incidents of a hurricane. You can hardly realize the possibility of your former experiences. The remembrance of intense cold is tolerably vivid in the hottest weather. Recollections of extreme heat require no particular mental effort, though the thermometer stands below zero. But the unseen enemy that lifts you off your feet and dashes you to the earth, that tears up oaks by the roots, that throws the waters of the sea to the top of a lofty cliff, and dashes a huge vessel to pieces on the sands, requires a deal of faith when the atmosphere is not stirring. Look at the trees round your house, nearly motionless. To-night they will make a noise outside your dwelling louder than thunder. As in all wonders of common observation we accept the fact, or think we do; but when the time comes round and the gale is doing its worst we are conscious that we have underrated it in its absence. This phenomenon of mental impressions is, indeed, best demonstrated when the hurricane is blowing. During a calm we may think we form a tolerably accurate idea of the storm; but while the storm rages, if we reflect for a moment on the present experience, we are strongly convinced that we shall never be able afterwards to describe, or to adequately recall to mind, the extraordinary force of the atmospheric riot. The truth appears to be that sounds are more difficult to realize in imagination and description than any other impressions, and it is in sound that the winds make their greatest display. Try to set down the particulars of a gale and you will tell only how objects were moved: the bending down of trees, the height to which the waves mounted, the impetuosity of movement in things not capable of offering a stubborn resistance; but as to the noise, the utmost you can do is to compare it with some other noise which is almost equally unrealizable. Yet withal there is no impression much more potent than sound when it is present, and a strong and wonderful reality is the hurricane while it lasts.

What has become of the investigation of which we heard some few years ago into the nature of dreams? Announcement was made of a series of curious experiments upon sleeping subjects, and we were promised a book full of the results. The inquisition was conducted quite apart from what are called mesmeric phenomena. The subjects were enjoying ordinary sleep; certain organs of sense were so acted upon as to set the mind at work in particular directions; and the results were noted. We do not think the book has appeared. If it ever comes it will be a boon to table-talkers—more especially to breakfast table-talkers. The little vague events of the past night are overhauled during the first meal with a freshness of interest impossible at any subsequent part of the day, and dreams form a prominent topic. Usually it is a very poor subject. Except in the comparatively rare instances of very distinct dreams relating to the conduct of persons known to all the company, listeners generally give but a listless heed to the narration. It would be different if the vision could be traced to its organ, or made to indicate the undue excitement or depression of a particular nerve. There have been innumerable theories of dreams, very few of which have been either established or exploded. This is a strong proof of the little we know as yet of psychology. To this advanced branch of science it is possible that dreams may be the key.

These subjects are rather abstract. A concrete topic of the season, which is being talked of over a good many tables, is the effect of the war upon the book market. We are advancing into the months when the publishers' shops usually teem with new works. Where are the great novels, the able serials, the books to become standard and a credit to their year? The announcements are rather meagre. Authors are chary; publishers are careful. Both are jealous of the news from the seat of war. If a really good book is published, even during the siege of Paris, it will be read by a good many persons; it will perhaps have a large circulation; but it will not get, at the outset of its career, that distinguished place in the public mind which it would occupy if there were not a great theme claiming supreme attention; and what a literary work loses at first it is almost impossible to gain afterwards. Suppose "Adam Bede," "Jane Eyre," or the "Pickwick Papers" came out for the first time this October. It is highly probable that the untoward season of their birth would have an adverse influence on their whole future existence. This would be of less importance to an author of acknowledged position, but to a beginner, a gifted aspirant, the incident would be very unfortunate. The war is dreadfully interesting, but the most healthy and the happiest times of interest are those in which events go smoothly, when works of literature and art of an unusually high quality are appealing to public taste, and when public taste is in the mood to appreciate them.

SLANG.

The growth of slang means the decay of language; the admission of a nomenclature which disregards propriety and fixes upon objects irrational and inconsistent names, is at once a nuisance and a vice, and persistence in it means the inevitable debasing of the mother tongue, a course which the scholars of all ages have endeavoured to check, while their efforts were strenuously directed to refine, elevate, and improve. There has been a growing tendency to incorporate into our already too barbarous and incongruous language a flood of cant terms, American colloquialisms, gallicisms, sham classicisms, professional idioms, ultramontanisms, and a general deluge of illiterate slang. All this shows want, not excess of fertility, and degeneration rather than extension. England being an adaptive nation, learns and finds a home for newfangled expressions of all sorts, shielding herself when attacked on the point with the excuse that they are not of her own manufacture, but the passer of bad coins is every whit as guilty as the coiner, and England's ready endorsement of the vulgar vocabularies of other nations shows that she has all the will, but none of the ability to invent slang for herself. Slang is of very modern date. There was much homeliness and no little coarseness in some of the sayings of our famous writers, and perhaps more facetiousness and significance amongst our great humourists than will be found now-a-days; but we see little or no tendency to slang. Even in the famous highwayman's opera, Gay, who should have known his subject, gives us nothing in the conversation of his lowest characters which requires a glossary; while Dean Swift, had such a commodity as slang existed, would never have omitted to garnish his works with it for the good of posterity. Dictionaries of slang have been published since his day, and the latest publication, founded on Grose's famous book, has attained to goodly dimensions; for slang is on the increase, and no stand has been made against it; everywhere from the highest to the lowest cultivates and speaks it. Words which are not to be found in standard dictionaries, and which are unauthorised by grammatical or literary precedent, are slang, and such words are used throughout the length and breadth of this land by all degrees of men indiscriminately. The use of vulgar equivalents distinguishes all Englishmen, and it would weary our readers, and certainly not enlighten them, were we to treat them to a complete list, corrected up to date, of the synonyms for some of the generic words in commonest use. For money alone there are seventeen equivalents, without counting the slang terms applied to the various species of coins, or the different expressions used to signify the being rich or poor. As might be expected in England, the synonyms for drunkenness are plentiful, amounting to no less than thirty-two; and for one article of drink, fruitful in producing these names, namely, "gin," we have ten different equivalents. Man is liable to be called a cove, a chap, a cull, an article, a codger, a buffer, a "party;" and, according to his grade, he has some fifty subdivisions; according to his profession some eighty or more. This that we have quoted is a mere drop in the ocean, mere casualties, enumerated from memory, and without the least attempt at an exhaustive list; possibly, with better knowledge, we might augment the list by at least double the amount. Slang, however, is not concluded here; low language is not alone in its "argot;" fashion has its vulgarity, and a good deal of it too; as unmeaning gibberish as anything that we have given hitherto, the great jest of the fashionable slang being that it is made up of misconstrued French idioms, which in their English garb are sheer nonsense. Witness a wedding "on the *tapis*," which is twaddle; the *beau monde*, which is rubbish; a *thé dansante*, which is rigmarole; a *chaperon*, which is foolishness; to say nothing of the meaningless frivolities of such words as *faux pas*, *mesalliance*, *recherché*, and a thousand other words falsely applied. As to fashionable pronunciations which in themselves mean "slang," we take no cognisance of them; they are fleeting material and change their aspect every day. Criticism has its special "slang," which is vastly offensive, as being born of emptiness and arrogance; a few technical terms constitute the stock-in-trade of every art critic in England, and fellowship is the key-note of praise or blame. Thus through all stations of society runs the lode of "slang." Let our readers for a moment conceive the difficulty which presents itself to a foreigner when he encounters a master of "slang;" what tribulation, what uncertainty beset the unhappy stranger. If the object of his inquiry is a potitical "move," he is enlightened to this effect: "Oh! it was a put-up thing altogether; Merrypebbles is an out-and-out swindle, and wanted to barney Dull, who is'nt such a flat as he looks, so dodging the Premier's gammon, he stowed the question, and though he looked green, did the fellow brown on his own dodge"—all of which must be vastly instructive to the foreign politician. What hope has a resident Frenchman to accomplish the difficulty of our language? While he is mastering one idiom, another and another has appeared, to his utter discomfiture, and he finds himself fighting against a strongly running tide of "slang," which keeps him in a condition of the most hopeless perplexity. Is there a reason for this? Should this be? Idleness, sooner than use a recognised vocabulary, invents one which is spurious; idleness, double-distilled, imitates this, and so, according to the space left by weakness, does the vice gain ground. Ignorance uses slang, because ignorance copies idleness, which is the parent of synonym.—*Court Circular.*

LITERATURE.

A HANDY BOOK ON PROPERTY LAW. By Lord St. Leonards. London: Blackwood and Sons.

There is no station in life to which a general knowledge of the law of the country is not necessary, and Lord St. Leonard's book brings the subject at once within the means and within the understanding of all. The work is too well known to need that we should criticise it. To those who are not acquainted with it we will quote two—and only two—examples of its extreme usefulness. There is a chapter which renders it perfectly easy for any man to make his own will, without a shilling expense, if his intentions with regard to what he he has to leave behind him are of a simple character, which the chapter fully explains; and the author makes it perfectly clear when it is necessary to go to a solicitor and when not. Another chapter sets at rest all manner of disputed questions of the relations of husband and wife with regard to property. This is the eighth edition.

THE "ECLIPSE" CROCHET BOOK. Mesdames Le Boutillier. London: Simpkin and Marshall.

Here is a little book on Crochet by a French professoress of fancy work. It is half full of pictures illustrative of such objects as the "Dahlia" pattern, the "Rose," the "Corisande," the "Eugenie," the "Diamond Star," &c. The accompanying chapters enumerate every stitch to be taken to accomplish these pretty patterns. Our powers of criticism carry us no farther.

NEW MUSIC.

"SWEET BIRDIE, MINE." Alfred B. Allen. London: Boosey and Co.

"Sweet Birdie Mine" is a delicate and pretty song, and is blended with an accompaniment that is very pleasing even without the air. The music is much superior to the words.

CÆSAR HAS FALLEN.

I.

"Success succeeds!" and memories of success
Hang yet around him who has failed at last:
We soften at the sight of his distress,
And in the present half forget the past.
Does *he* forget? or will the foully slain
Of years ago forget to rise again?

II.

'Twere base to spurn the fallen! Let him rest,
Wrapt in the purple of his tattered pride!
He too shall one day hear Death's stern behest,
And lay that poor torn livery aside,
To give account of well or ill-used powers,
Before another judgment bar than ours.

D. CHRISTIE.

ROSSETER'S HAIR RESTORER is the only preparation which can be confidently relied upon for restoring grey hair to its original colour. It assists nature in supplying the colouring properties which may have become deficient through age or disease. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle. [628

ONE BOTTLE DID IT. That is the expression of many who have had their grey hair restored to its natural colour, after using one bottle of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer. It is not a dye, it can do no harm. Every one who has used this preparation speaks loud in its praise. If you wish to restore your hair as in youth, and retain it through life, without delay procure this preparation. Sold by all Chemists. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. [82

NEW PATENTS.

(Contributed by Messrs. Payne and Talbot, 1, Bennett's-hill, and 56, Ann-street, Birmingham.)

An improved machine for drilling or boring rocks chiefly designed for working mines, tunnels and quarries, and for submarine operations. W. R. Lake London. (A communication from J. A. McKean Paris.)

Improvements in machinery for cleaning, preparing, and spinning cotton and other fibrous substances. E. Lord, Todmorden, Yorkshire.

Improvements in masthead and other hoisting blocks. W. Angus, Frasburgh, Aberdeen.

A new or improved metal-founders' blacking. F. Pattison, Glasgow, N.B.

Improved methods of forming patterns on the surface of Kamptulicon or other similar substances used for floor coverings and mats. G. Spencer, London.

An improved method of treating and utilising some of the waste product resulting from the purifying of gas in gasworks. R. J. Everitt, West Ham, Essex.

Improvements in producing engravings on glass, metals, wood, and other substances. A. A. Willbaux, Paris.

Improvements in water-feeding apparatus for boilers. P. N. J. Macabies, Paris.

Improvements in the manufacture of looped or knitted fabrics, and in the machinery or apparatus employed therein. W. Cotton, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

Improvements in machinery for spinning, twisting, doubling, and throwing silk and other fibrous substances. T. Dickins, Middleton, near Manchester.

Improvements in treating copper, zinc, tin, and their compounds, and in obtaining metallic compounds or alloys suitable for various useful and ornamental purposes. A. L. Dowie, Glasgow, N.B.

An improved method of and apparatus for securing and measuring liquids. N. Murphy, Queenstown, Ireland.

Improvements in or applicable to machines for spinning and doubling fibrous materials. G. Bernhardt, Radcliffe.

Improvements in machinery for printing upon spools used for holding thread and other like materials. J. P. Livsey, Manchester. (A communication from J. Dunock, Florence, Massachusetts.)

Improvements in the manufacture of iron. E. F. Jones, Middlesborough-on-Tees, Yorkshire.

Improvements in fountains. J. Storer, Hammersmith, Middlesex.

An improved apparatus for illustrating the motions of some of the heavenly bodies and explaining various celestial phenomena. H. Byrant Hart, Connecticut, U.S.

Improvements in the existing iron rails of railways and of tramways, and in the construction of rails for future lines of railway and tramways. W. N. Hutchinson, Bideford, Devonshire.

Certain improvements in looms for weaving. J. S. Davies and W. E. Yates, Manchester.

Metallic cartridges for fire-arms. W. R. Lake, London. (A communication from F. Draper, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.)

Improved methods of effecting the lubrication of and exclusion of dust from carriage axle journals and other bearings, and in apparatus or mechanical devices employed therefore. W. R. Lake, London. (A communication from E. V. Jeinsen and J. M. McDonald, California, U. S.)

Improved means for producing motive power. R. M. Marchant, London.

Certain improvements in the construction of receptacles for containing liquids, to facilitate the control of egress or delivery therefrom. H. Brooks, London.

(*Patents upon which the £50 Stamp Duty has been paid*).

Improvements in obtaining chlorine, sodium, potassium, phosphorus, and their compounds. J. Anderson, Londonderry, Ireland.

Improvements in machinery or apparatus for moulding metal. J. Smith, Keighley, Yorkshire.

A medical electric bath for men and animals on the filtering principle by triple current which is connected with the earth. A. Danilecki, London. (A communication from J. B. M. Potin, Vincennes, France.)

Improved methods of constructing steam generators for engines, new furnaces connected therewith, and the mode of working them with machinery, in combination with the uses to which they are applicable. H. Pinkus, Haverstock Park, Middlesex.

Improvements in machinery for the manufacture of hats. H. Wallwork, Manchester.

Improvements in machinery or apparatus for spinning, twisting, and roving worsted or other fibrious substances to facilitate the doffing. J. Speight, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Improvements in corkscrews. G. Twigg, Birmingham.

Improvements in apparatus for warming and ventilating apartments or buildings. R. George, Kilburn, Middlesex.

Improvements in stoppers for bottles and other vessels. W. H. May, Birmingham, and P. Graham, London.

Improvements in hem folders and tuckers for sewing machines. J. Morrison, Birmingham.

HEALTH AND MONEY.—There is this difference between those two temporal blessings, health and money. Money is the most envied; and this superiority of the latter is still more obvious when we reflect that the poorest man would not part with health for money, but that the richest would gladly part with money for health..

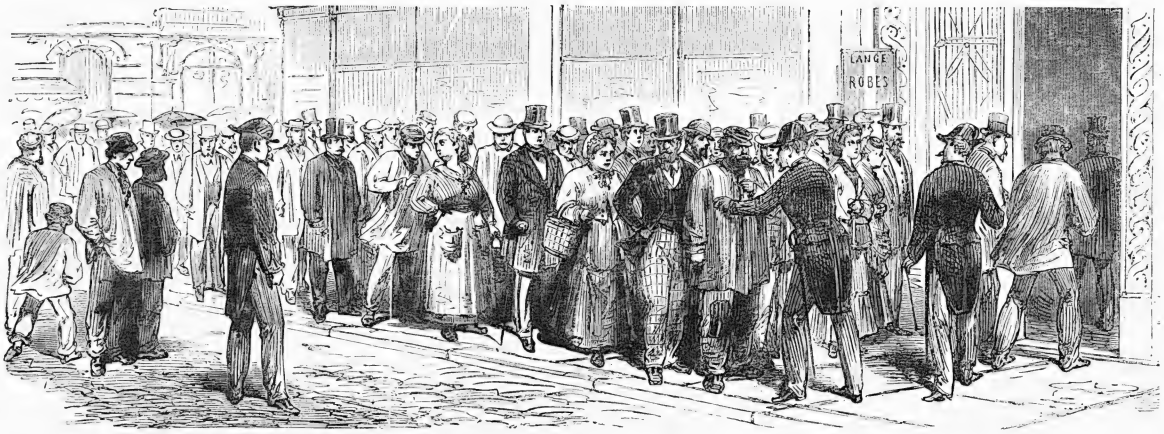
IMPORTANT.—14, Carr's Lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. Twenty-five per cent saved in value. [24

WAR MAPS.—One of the best War Maps published, is that presented through the medium of the Grocers, by the manufacturers of the Glenfield Starch, to all purchasers of that article. Grocers may have them by applying direct. [710

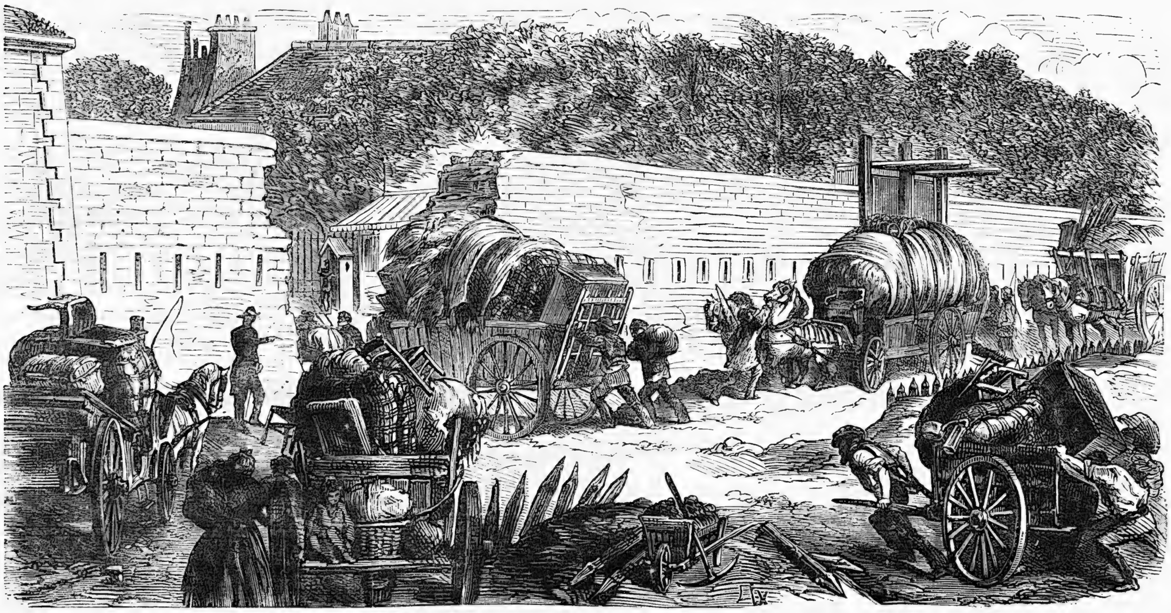
ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately: it is perfectly harmless: it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes.—Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [694

DIET FOR THE MILLION.—Wealth no longer monopolises the luxuries of life. Persons in the most moderate circumstances can have a delicious dessert daily for a sum so trifling that it is scarcely worth naming. They can take their choice of fifty delicate dishes (each one of which the most fastidious epicure would smack his lips over), at a cost which, in these dear times, may well be called nominal. Custards, creams, blanc-mange, Charlotte Russe puddings, pies, creams, cakes, and jellies are included in this cheap and varied bill of fare. Sea Moss Farine is the most health-giving, delicious, and economical food in the world; composed entirely of refined sea-moss, and prepared with such delicacy as to retain only its nutritious qualities and exquisite flavour. A shilling packet will produce sixteen quarts of blanc-mange, custard pudding, &c. It is certainly incomparable in cheapness, excellence, and the facility with which it can be placed upon the tables of either rich or poor. In shilling packets of all Grocers and Chemists.—RAND SEA MOSS FARINE Co., 266, High Holborn, London. [21

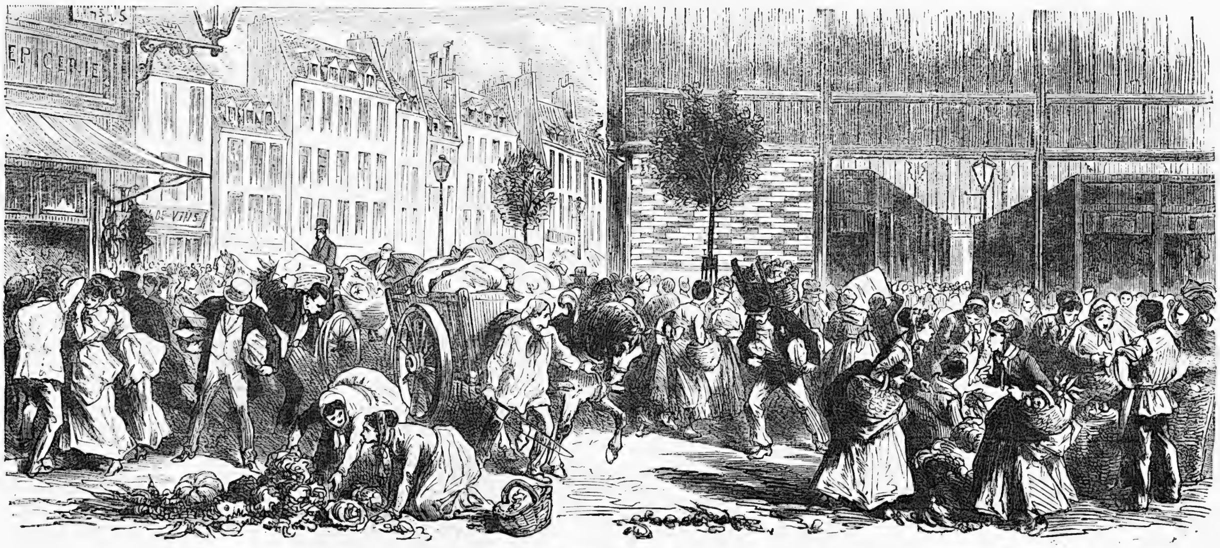
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Glandular swellings in the throat, neuralgia, tic doloreux, rheumatism, gout, lumbago, and other diseases affecting the glands, muscles, and nerves are permanently eradicated by this healing antifebrile and soothing unguent. It is also a perfect remedy for all skin diseases, and superficial or deep seated sores; which soon lose their angry and painful character under its cooling beneficient action. The Pills have never been administered either by hospital or private practitioner in dyspepsia or liver complaint without producing the desired result. [42


LANGE
ROBES

GERMANS EXPELLED FROM PARIS APPLYING FOR PASSPORTS. *(See page 243.)*



THE WORK OF DEMOLITION IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF PARIS. *(See page 243.)*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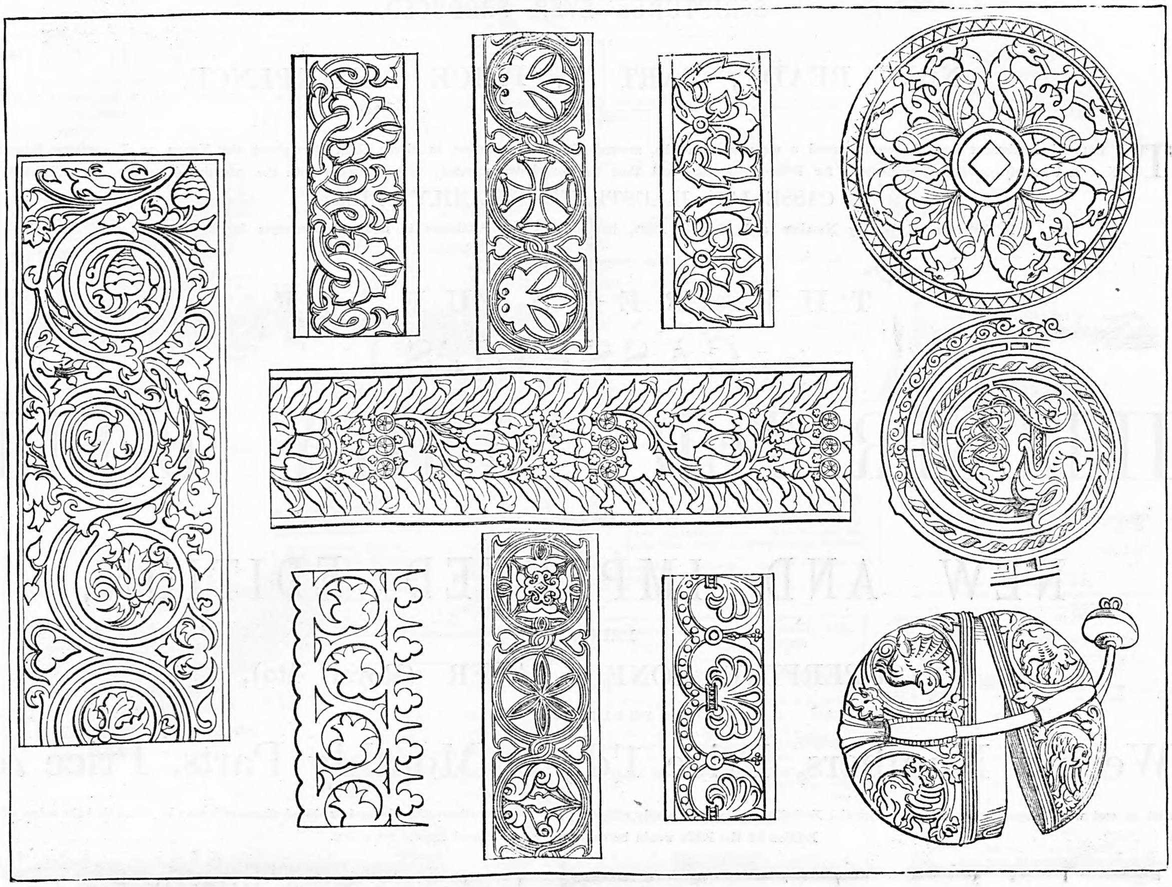
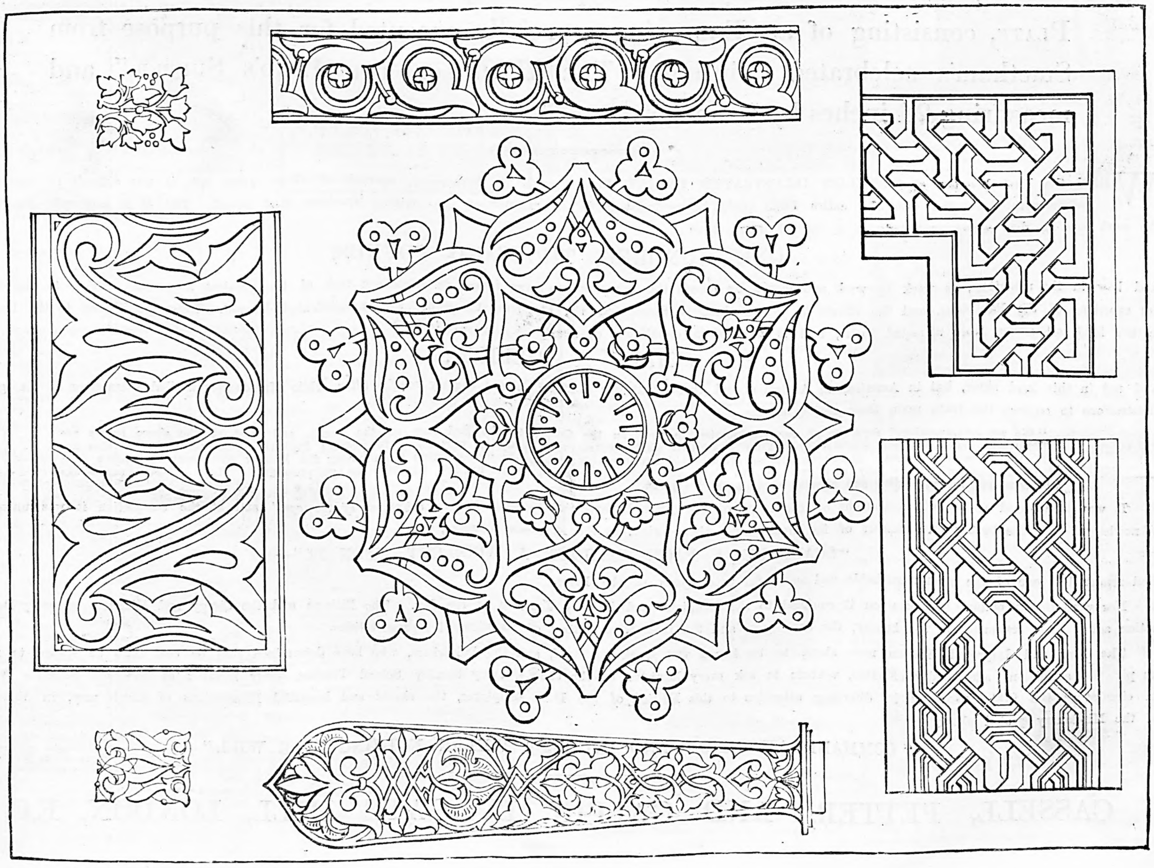
PARISIAN HOUSEWIVES LAYING IN PROVISIONS. *(See page 243.)*



BYZANTINE.



ARABIAN.

THE A. B. C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.—(*See page 251.*)—TO BE CONTINUED.

THE MOST BEAUTIFULLY AND PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES EVER PRODUCED.

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THE Imperial Parliament has at length passed a measure with the avowed object of securing to Every Child throughout the Nation an Elementary Education. New and largely-increased opportunities for Bible Instruction will thus be immediately created; this, combined with the extensive demand which still exists for

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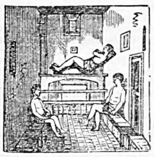

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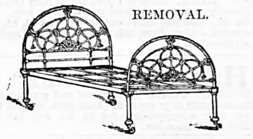

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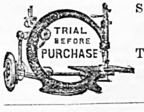

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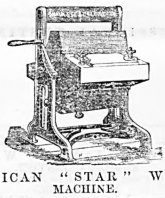

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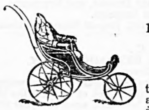

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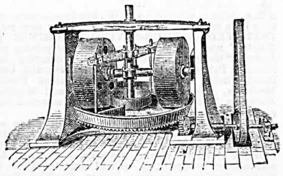

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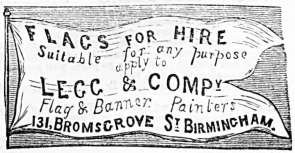

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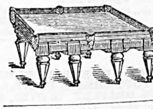

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The Work will be from an Original Picture specially purchased for the purpose of this reproduction. There can be no question about the copyright of the work, and the Proprietors promise the Subscribers to the "ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS" a Picture the same size as "The Fisherman's Pride" and of surpassing interest.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The great demand for space in our Christmas Supplement last year induces us to give timely notice that our Christmas Number this year will excel the last in interest, and, no doubt, in circulation. No Advertisement will be received at less than 1s. 6d. a line, except in the case of contract advertisements appearing for a series of insertions.

BROWN & POLSON'S
B P
TRADE MARK
PATENT
CORN FLOUR.
IS GENUINE.
PREPARED SOLELY FROM MAIZE—
INDIAN CORN.
Beware of
CHEAP QUALITIES BEARING A FALSE
NAME,
Depending upon the recommendation of
PROFESSIONAL TESTIMONIAL
WRITERS. [936

PATENT TEETH ON SOFT GUMS.
MR. WILLIAM J. WATSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(Many years Assistant to Mr. ESKELL, of
Bennett's Hill.)

Supplies every description of Artificial Teeth and Gums so largely advertised, at about one-third of the usual charges, being the *actual maker*.

SINGLE TEETH FROM 3s. 6d.,
SETS FROM £2 10s., INCLUDING ALL CHARGES.
Only address, [40
16, *NEWHALL STREET. BIRMINGHAM.*

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE
LOMBARD STREET, and CHARING CROSS,
LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1782.
Prompt and liberal Loss Settlements.
Insurances effected in all parts of the world.
610] GEO. W. LOVELL, *Secretary.*

YATES'S VIRGINIAN SILVER and PATENT ELECTRO-PLATE SPOONS, FORKS, TEA SERVICES, CRUET FRAMES, &c., &c. Manufactured by J. YATES and SONS, Pritchett Street, Birmingham.

Virginian Trade Mark, J. Y. & S. & $\overset{\text{Y.}}{\text{V.S.}}$ on a shield.

Electro Trade Mark, J. Y. & S. & E. P. under a crown.

May be had through all respectable Wholesale Houses. [686

REEVES'S WARWICKSHIRE SAUCE.

This most Pure and Wholesome Condiment is universally acknowledged to be the Best and Cheapest ever offered to the Public, and is Sold Everywhere.

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
GEORGE FARMERY,
15, EDGBASTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
[602

INDIGESTION. — The Medical Profession adopt MORSON'S Preparation of PEPSINE as the true remedy.—Sold in bottles and boxes from 2s., by all Pharmaceutical Chemists and the Manufacturers, Thomas Morson and Son, 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London. [845

KELLY'S HARMONIUMS, as manufactured for Her Majesty, the Duke of Edinburgh, &c., are the finest toned, best finished and cheapest Instruments of any yet produced, whether English or Foreign. Gained the ONLY AWARD for ENGLISH MANUFACTURE at the Paris and Dublin Exhibitions. Price Lists post free. 9, 10, & 11, Charles Street, Berners Street, London. A liberal allowance to the Clergy and Institutions. [51

TO CLEAN AND PRESERVE THE TEETH, USE HAMPSON'S
FLUODENTINE, OR LIQUID DENTIFRICE. Three or four drops on the moistened brush is sufficient for one application. It cleanses the enamel, hardens the gums, and sweetens the breath. Invaluable to Smokers. See Dr. Hassall's Report and Medical Testimonials. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d., 3s., and 5s. each, by Chemists and Perfumers generally, and by R. HAMPSON, Chemist, 63, Piccadilly, Manchester.

BIRMINGHAM AGENT:
ARBLASTER, LATE CHRISTIAN. [934

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS, and NEURALGIA,

THE GREAT REMEDY of the day is Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE; a few doses will cure all incipient cases. Caution—The extraordinary medical reports on the efficacy of Chlorodyne renders it of vital importance that the public should obtain the "genuine," which is now sold under the protection of Government authorising a stamp bearing the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," without which none are genuine. See decision of Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, the *Times*, July 16, 1864. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENRORT, 33, Great Russel Street, London, W.C.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Extract from *Medical Times* January 12, 1866—"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

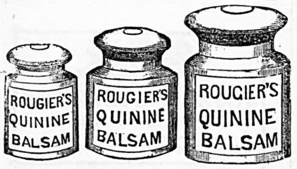
From Lord Francis Conyngham, Mount Charles,
Donegal, December 11, 1868.

"LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, who this time last year bought some of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most powerful Medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

SOLE MANUFACTURER, J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, *GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY,*
LONDON. [54

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES are superseding all others.—PRIZE MEDALS, London, 1862; Paris, 1867. Gold from £15 15s.; Silver from £6 6s.—68, Cornhill; 230, Regent-street; and 76, Strand. [842

ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE, established by forty years' experience as the most effectual preservative of the Teeth and Gums. Sold universally, in pots at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each. None genuine unless signed Jewsbury & Brown, Manchester. [889



One Shilling. Two Shillings. Three Shillings.

QUININE BALSAM.

THIS PREPARATION is used for Restoring and Preserving the Hair, preventing its falling off or discolouring, also retaining its moisture longer than any other preparation of the kind, giving a beautifully brilliant lustre to the Hair, and preserving the Curl.

Coarse Hair it renders soft and silky, more pleasant to the feel and pliable to Curl, and must supersede all other articles professing the same qualities.

Prepared only by J. ROUGIER, Wholesale Perfumer, 55, UNION PASSAGE, Birmingham. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 2s. and 3s. each. N.B.—Every known Article for the Toilet always on Stock. [37

GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, W.C. PANS,
WATER FILTERS, PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES,
TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY TOPS, VASES, PENDANTS,
FLOWER POTS, GARDEN EDGING, &c.,
At Greatly Reduced Prices, Manufactured by
DOULTON AND CO,
LAMBETH, LONDON.
May be had Wholesale and Retail at their Depot,
GRANVILLE WHARF, WOOD STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.
Paris Exhibition 1867, a Silver Medal was awarded to
H. D. & Co. for Terra Cotta. [784

E. AND F. BOSTOCK,
FIRST-CLASS
FAMILY SHOE WAREHOUSE,
24, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
(UNION PASSAGE CORNER.)
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
"TOM HOOD" DOMESTIC SEWING
MACHINE.

This Machine is acknowledged to be the best Hand Machine yet invented. Price, £4 4s.
With Treadle and Stand, £5 10s. [986

THE GREATEST COMMERCIAL PREMISES IN THE MOST COMMANDING SITUATION AT THE WEST END OF LONDON. No. 3, Hanover Square, with additional entrances from Hanover Street and Maddox Street, W. They contain 240 feet linear of well-lighted Galleries or Show Rooms, with 21 Chambers above, and immense Basement Storage with unusual facilities for loading and unloading goods. 80 years' Lease and immediate possession.—Apply to Mr. Leslie, 60, Conduit Street, W. [52

THE NUTRITIOUS
COCOA FOOD FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.
ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED.
MANUFACTURERS,
PALMER AND CO:
39, *WILSON STREET, FINSBURY,*
LONDON.
Delivered free everywhere at
34s. per Cwt. Lots of Five Cwt. at 30s.
Testimonials, with sample, sent free on application.

Consumers testify that this is the best and most economical Cattle Food to be procured, as, irrespective of its condimental properties, the ground work, *being Pure Cocoa*, is in itself good market value. [68

NOTICE.—G. ORAM supplies, on Hire, FURNITURE, BEDDING, GLASS, CHINA, &c. Houses completely Furnished for the week, or any other time. 500 Cane Chairs and Rout Seats for Hire.—Address, 124, Broad Street. Selling off, at a Great Reduction, a Lot of Surplus Stock. BARGAINS.—Second-hand Cottage PIANOFORTES, by Broadwood and others; Garden Seats, 12s. 6d. each, Garden Rollers, large and small Fire-proof Safes, Doors for strong rooms, Copying Presses; Garden Chairs, 4s. 6d. each; large and other Office Tables; large Music Boxes, large and small Harmoniums, Office Fittings, Counters, round and oval Loo Tables; Bagatelle and Biliard Tables, and folding Boards; large Oak Bookcase; 1,000 dozen Champagne Bottles, at 6d. doz.; all other kinds of Wine Bottles for sale cheap; 500 Cane Chairs, used once, 2s. each. LOT OF FOREIGN WINES, in Cask, or Bottle, or in Bond, for Sale, at one-half their usual price, all warranted, and taken back if not approved of; Sample Bottles, delivered anywhere, on approval, Port at 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 2d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d, and 3s. per Bottle. 1847 Port and 1834 Sherry, part of Burdett's Stock, at 3s. 4d., worth quite double. Claret, 1s., Champagne, 2s. No charge for Bottles. All kinds of Wine Bottles Bought and on Sale in any quantities. Sandeman's celebrated 1863 vintage Ports, 36s. dozen, or £60 per Pipe, very choice for laying down.

G. ORAM'S GREAT FURNISHING MART, 124, BROAD STREET. Send for a List how to Furnish a House for £6, £20, £50, and £100. [576

HARRISON AND HARRISON,
GREAT MIDLAND
MUSIC WAREHOUSE,
COLMORE ROW, AND BENNETT'S HILL,
BIRMINGHAM.

PIANOFORTES, HARPS, & HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
AND ON THE THREE YEARS' SYSTEM.

ALL NEW MUSIC HALF-FRICE. [549

CHARLES DICKENS'S PORTRAIT.

ENGRAVED COPIES of FRITH'S celebrated PORTRAIT of the late CHARLES DICKENS, now on View at the Society of Artists' Exhibition, may be had at Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's, 33, Union-street, and at the Railway Book Stalls.

PRICES:—

Proofs,	published at 42s.,	offered at 21s. each.		
Prints,	ditto	21s.,	ditto	10s. 6d. each,

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ADVERTISING CONTRACTORS,
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All the protected private Stations, Walls, Boards, and Hoardings. Charges strictly moderate. Established 1825. [601

NEXT OF KIN.—1871 Edition.—Now Ready, a Classified and Descriptive INDEX (of 20,000, names guaranteed) to Advertisements for Next of Kin, Chancery Heirs, Legatees, &c., from 1,700 to 1,871, post free 32 stamps. Address, Mr. CULLMER, 17, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. [858

COMPANION TO THE SICK ROOM.—The QUEEN'S LAVENDER WATER, the most Fragrant, Refreshing, and Lasting of Perfumes. J. PROCTER (late Thonger and Gray), 104, Broad Street, Islington, Birmingham. [27

SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which speedily produces whiskers and thickens hair. 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; sent by post for 54, 84, and 144 stamps.—Alex. Ross, 243, High Holborn, London, and all chemists.

HAIR CURLING FLUID.—248, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—ALEX. ROSS'S CURLING FLUID curls ladies' and gentleman's hair immediately it is applied. Sold at 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; sent post-free for 54, 84, and 144 stamps. Had of all chemists. [13

In the spring months Christian's preparation of Sarsa Taraxacum (Dandelion combined with Sarsaparilla) is recommended with confidence as one of the most efficient Restoratives hitherto produced. As an alterative, tonic, and purifier of the blood, it is invaluable. For languor, inactivity of the liver, weak digestion, flatulence, spasms, general debility, boils, and skin diseases, it has been employed with the greatest success, where other medicines have been unavailing. It is not objectionable to the palate, but of a most agreeable flavour. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 8s., and 10s. 6d. each. There is a considerable advantage in purchasing the larger sizes.—Prepared only at Christian's Dispensing Establishment, New Street, Birmingham. [711

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—The best remedy for acidity of the stomach, heart-burn, headache, gout, and indigestion, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies, children, and infants.

DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street, London, and of all chemists. [581

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, in greatest variety, and of best quality, may be had at lower prices than from any other House in the Midland Counties, from

ROUTLEDGE (LATE THOMAS), [626
23, BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

TOOTHACHE, HEADACHE, NEURALGIA.—HODGES "SOZODONTA" is the only certain Cure for Toothache without touching the Tooth. Headache and Neuralgia relieved immediately. Enclose 15 stamps. London Depôt, 4, Featherstone Buildings, Holborn.

AGENTS WANTED. [923

GLENFIELD STARCH
is the only kind used in
Her Majesty's Laundry.

Those ladies who have not yet used the Glenfield Starch are respectfully solicited to give it a trial, and carefully follow out the directions printed on every package, and they will say, like the Queen's laundress, it is the finest Starch they ever used. [846

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